The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,624—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1889.

MAY.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Clock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA,
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve—
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ...
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...
"Glentromie" ... ...
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ...
} Rs. 21 to Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889.
BL CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	4th June.
BL PESHAWUR	3929	600	L. H. Moule	11th "
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	18th "
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd July
BL ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E Stewart	9th "
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th "
BL COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Broun	6th June.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	20th "
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Scaton	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
, 22nd May 1889.

INSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

MMENCING with the S.S. "CLYDE," aving on the 28th May, and during the South-West n, the Launch to convey Passengers to the Eng- il Steamers will leave the Company's Dockyard, on at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent. P. & O. Company.
bay, 22nd May 1889.

VIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July 1889.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July "
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. "
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug. '89.	1st Sept. "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th June 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 19, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
LAMPHUTRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	25th May
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	8th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 23rd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4 200	600	1 th July.

Calling at Aden, Hod-idah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA

The s s NIOBE, Cap't Rassevich, will be despatched as above on the 25th May.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
BERENICE	A. Trobitz	3,500	550	11th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th May 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th June, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.
GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of CARTHAGE," 2,650 Tons, Captain FRAME, will SAIL from Bombay for LIVERPOOL on or about the 31st May. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth Cabins (on deck) Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. THE SULTAN of Zanzibar's s.s. "MALACCA," will sail as above, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant.
For Freight and Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents, Mandvie.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linyah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on 26th May, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 23rd May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th June, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

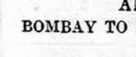
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th June.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 21th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd May 1889. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
Bancoora	3,000	On or about 30th May 1889

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 11th April, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDON.

S. S. ARMENIA, 3,395 tons, Captain GEO. READ, sailing 30th May. The above steamer will sail punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers.
Fares to Marseilles very moderate.
Passengers can also book to Liverpool (by sea all the way) or to London (Overland from Marseilles).
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 21st May 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.
Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COCA WINE.

PREPARED from the leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca*, which possesses marvellous strengthening and restorative properties. The active principles of the leaves are well preserved in this preparation.
COCA WINE is a valuable tonic for stimulating the nervous and muscular systems and elevating the mental faculties. It is strongly recommended in cases of great exhaustion, such as loss of blood, sunstroke or diarrhœa, and is considered a cure for opium or alcohol craving.
COCA WINE appeases hunger and thirst, and sustains, in a marked degree, the physical powers of the body in the absence of food. For preventing or curing sea-sickness it is not surpassed by any other remedy.
Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from overmental or bodily exertion.
Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.
IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be
Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.
Small-size Tins	Rs. 0 10
Double-size Tins	" 1 0

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL ... £2,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND ... " 1,407,678
AMOUNT PAID IN CLAIMS ... " 6,582,529

LOCAL BOARD.
L. R. W. FORREST, Esq., (Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.), Bombay.
G. GILBERT, Esq., (Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani).
GEORGE COTTON, Esq., (Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.), Bombay.
FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq., Bombay.
CURSONDASS VULLUBDASS, Esq., Bombay.
FIRE INSURANCES effected at the lowest current rates.
LIFE ASSURANCES granted on most favourable terms.
BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE : 31, Elphinstone Circle.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO HOSPITALS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, DISPENSARIES, ETC.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, are prepared to supply DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICAL APPLIANCES, MEDICINE CHESTS, etc., specially selected to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate, on exceedingly advantageous terms. T. & Co.'s large and extensive dealings enables them to buy in the best markets at the lowest rates, thus placing them in a position to fill indents at considerably cheaper rates than goods can be obtained by private import from Europe. The saving of time gained by purchasing on the spot is worthy of consideration at all times, and in the case of MEDICINE, DRUGS, etc, cannot be overrated.
N. B.—The Prices quoted for DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS are (SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT) the amount depending upon the extent of the order.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IMPROVED HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS' TRAVELLING BAGS.

HOAR & CO.'S

SPECIAL DESIGNS FOR THE CONTINENTAL JOURNEY.

THE MAIL.
THE TIMES.
THE PULLMAN.

Maximum Capacity Rs. 40 to
Minimum Weight Rs. 78.

The largest Assortment of RELIABLE TRAVELLING REQUISITES in the East.
12½ per cent. Cash Discount.

HOAR & CO., TRUNK & BAG Importers. BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS' FERRINTOSH WHISKIES.

"NOTED BRAND" Choice and of GOOD AGE. Per dozen Rs. 24.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

"OLD VATTED" Mellow and VERY SUPERIOR. Per dozen Rs. 27.

INVALID'S PORT.

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY
GENUINE AND PURE WINES
(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS 6 " " Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES 6 " " Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.
The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
Full particulars, prices, and terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
LADIES' SHIRTS.

WE have introduced these extremely Comfortable and Cool GARMENTS for the HOT WEATHER. THEY ARE WELL FITTING, NEAT, BECOMING, AND ECONOMICAL; MADE TO ORDER IN A FEW DAYS, ANY SHAPE COLLARS ATTACHED.

Real French Cambric, a variety of Novel Designs ..... per half dozen	Rs. 18
Best Scotch Oxford Matte, an immense Selection ..... "	" 21
Tropical Flannel, Unshrinkable and very Thin ..... "	" 24
Silk and Wool, the Coolest and most Luxurious material, manufactured in White and neat Stripes and Checks ..... "	" 36

Measurement Forms and Patterns, post free.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
SHIRTMAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS. SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
BRILLIANT IN TONE. EXCELLENT FINISH.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH. AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

JAS. McCABE WATCHES,

SO long and so deservedly, so greatly prized (priced ?), so universally popular, and now so widely regretted, were a striking example of the tenacity with which an idea once received into the Indian mind will flourish and expand independently of either nourishment or cultivation. Nearly an entirely new generation has grown up since Jas. McCabe retired from business and withdrew his name from the trade, and a few persons have already mastered the fact that the supply of the old Jas. McCabe's Watches has ceased. It is therefore a pleasure to us to be able to announce, as the result of much careful negotiation on our part, that we now make a Gold Hunting Three-quarter Plate Lever Key-winding Watch identical in quality, construction, size, and appearance with the old favourite Jas. McCabe, and made by some of the very same first-class men formerly employed by him. To these highly finished and accurate Gold Watches we have given the appropriate name of the Jas. McCabe, though bearing our own Name and Guarantee. Price Rs. 350. Lady's size Rs. 310.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S LIST OF WINES & SPIRITS.

ON the quality of the various brands quoted below, most of them specially selected by MR. D. S. KEMP, purchasers may place the fullest reliance. All will bear the most favourable comparison with any other Wines in the market at the same prices, and many are of qualities very much superior to what their prices indicate.
An analysis of our "Household Claret," made by the late Mr. W. Harris, F. C. S., and reported in the *Bombay Gazette*, showed that the Wine ranked in quality with others sold in this market at a very much higher price. Since then we have spared no efforts to maintain its high character.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CLARET—		
Household*	10 0	5 8
St. Julien Medoc (J. J. B) ...	15 0	8 8
Saint Estephe	18 0	...
Chianti	18 0	...
Fronsac	20 0	12 0
Moulis	28 0	16 0
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.) ...	30 0	...
Pontet Canet, 1880 ...	36 0	20 0
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.) ...	50 0	...
BURGUNDY—		
Beaume	24 0	13 0
Pomard	24 0	13 0
Volnay	32 0	18 0
Chambertin	30 0	16 0
Do. Extra Fine ...	60 0	33 0
HOCK (Finest Still)—		
Hochheimer, specially selected	23 0	12 8
Geisenheimer	26 0	15 0
Scharlachberg	42 0	24 0
Liebfraumilch	50 0	27 0
SPARKLING HOCK—		
Choicest Brand	38 0	21 0
CHABLIS—		
Montrachet	38 0	21 0
SHERRY—		
Dry Cadiz	24 0	13 0
Jerez Competidor	22 0	...
Do. Favorita	37 8	...
Amontillado	30 0	...
Cardinal	35 0	...

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
MADEIRA—		
Cossart, Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve	30 0	...
PORT—		
Vino de Porto	21 0	...
Invalid's	24 0	13 0
Graham's Five Crown	30 0	...
CHAMPAGNE—		
Zipelius & Co.'s	36 0	20 0
Silery	42 0	24 0
Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche ...	45 0	24 0
Russeau's	52 0	30 0
Moet & Co.'s	55 8	33 0
Roederer's Choice Brand	65 0	35 0
Ruisseau Frere's Special Cuvée, 1880	70 0	36 0
SAUTERNE—		
Preignac	35 0	20 0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—		
Normandin Maignen	30 0	16 0
BRANDY—		
Kemp's Fine Old	30 0	...
Do. do. very aged ...	48 0	...
WHISKY—		
Edina (Scotch)	25 8	...
The "Glen"	30 0	...
Old Head (Iriah)**	24 0	...
Do. do. ***	26 0	...
Uam Var (liqueur)	30 0	...
Bull	35 0	...
CHARTREUSE—		
White		3 0
Yellow		4 0
Green		5 0
MARASCHIHO de ZARA		2 8

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WORTH KNOWING.

ONE of the finest Wines shipped to India is BINET FILS DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE of 1884 Vintage. Price Rs. 66 cash. All Mess Presidents and Good Judges should try a Sample and compare the Wine with that of other First Class Shippers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

TRUNKS, BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS,

FROM THE BEST LONDON MANUFACTURERS.

THORPE AND CO.

Best Japanned Overland Trunks, iron-bound, copper-rivetted; a very durable article.
Inches 30 33 36
Rupees 33 36 39
Best Dull Canvas, fitted with Tray; a superior article.
Inches 30 33 36
Rupees 35 39 41
The "Service" or Trooper, extra wide and low to go under seat or berth, best quality.
Inches 30 33 36
Rupees 40 45 50
Ladies' Trunks best Dull Canvas, bound Leather with folding division, for Millinery, moveable Tray for Linen, dress compartment, Pocket for papers, patent brass lever lock.
Inches 33 36
Rupees 50 60
The Gladstone Bag, best black Ox-Hide with straps all round, the regulated spring, double action locks, made specially for Travellers crossing the Continent, a most useful Bag, being light, capacious, and very strong.
Inches 18 20 22 24 26
Rupees 33 36 39 44 50
The same Bag, made of Best Stained Brown Ox-Hide, Lined Leather.
Inches 18 20 22 24 26
Rupees 33 36 39 44 50
Best Black Enamelled Brief Bags.
Inches 12 13 14 15
Rupees 12-8 13-8 14-8 15-8
Courier or Money Bags, Tan Canvas.
Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 11-8.
Hand Bags, wide mouth, Brown or Best Black Cow Hide.
Inches 12 13 14
Rupees 15-8 16-8 17-8

Soiled Linen Bags, White Canvas.
Small. Large.
Rs. 5-8 Rs. 6 8
Tan Canvas Soiled Linen Bags.
Small. Large.
Rs. 7-8 Rs. 8-8
Portable Travelling Baths, best blocked tin, fitted with wicker Basket, Lock, and Strap passing round.
Inches 24 27 30 33 36
Rupees 25 30 33 40 45
Air-tight Boxes, best blocked tin, invaluable to Ladies travelling during the rains, strongly finished, with brass bolts and lever locks.
Inches 27 28 32 34 36
Rupees 20 33 40 45 50
Air-tight Cases for Officers' Uniform or Dress Suits, best blocked tin.
Inches 24 26 28 30
Rupees 20 24 26 28
Air-tight Uniform Cases, will hold Sword, Helmet, Forage Cap, Uniform, &c., Rs. 40.
Best blocked Tin Helmet Cases, Rs. 7-8.
Cabin Dressing Case or Hold-all, for Sponge, Comb and Brushes, Pomade, Shaving Brush, Nail Brush, Soap, &c., Strong, of Waterproof Sheeting, and Leather Straps—Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 8-8.
Hold-alls, Tan Canvas, large inside pocket, strong leather straps, from Rs. 9-8.
Hold-alls, Tan Waterproof Canvas, Leather-bound, large inside pocket, double flaps, strong leather straps, from Rs. 20.
"The Wolseley Pack," Waterproofed Grey Tweed and Tan Canvas, opens out flat can be carried as a Bag, or Knapsack, from Rs. 25.

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

HARRY STANLEY'S

OPERA COMPANY.

LAST EIGHT NIGHTS.

CHANGE OF OPERA EVERY EVENING.

FRIDAY, 24TH,

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

MARITANA.

The Opera will be preceded by the NATIONAL ANTHEM, which will be sung by the entire company.

SATURDAY, 25TH,

OLIVETTE.

ORCHESTRA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. G. T. TRIMNELL.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Office at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse.

Doors Open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A CONCERT will be given at the above Institute next SATURDAY EVENING at 9 P. M., at which, among others, Mr. ANDERSEN CLARKE, Mr. THELENBERG, and Mr. STEPHENSON have kindly promised to assist.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, fixed for 23rd instant, has been POSTPONED for want of quorum, till MONDAY, the 3rd June 1889 at 3 p.m.

By Order of the Chairman of Board of Directors,

P. PRO. JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
W. N. FLEMING.

THE CITY LINE S.S. "CITY of CARTHAGE" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acid, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Bombay, 23rd May, 1889.

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH MEYER MOSES has been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our firm from this date.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, May 23rd, 1889.

RINGS.

THE Largest Assortment of Engagement, Keeper, Presentation, and Wedding Rings in Western India.

Also a fine stock of Loose Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds, &c., for selection, from which Rings can be made up at two days' notice.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER,

BOMBAY.

GOLD WATCHES,

BY

JAMES McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

ALL WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED GENUINE OLD JAMES McCABE'S, ROYAL EXCHANGE.

GOLD HUNTING.—Extra strong, Duplex escapement, with true compensation balance, self-striking Clock Watch, No. 05251, Rs. 1,250.

GOLD HUNTING.—Extra large size, with Duplex escapement, No. 18967, Rs. 900.

GOLD HUNTING.—Large size, with Duplex escapement, No. 07769. Rs. 800.

GOLD HUNTING.—Large size, Duplex escapement, with double flying case, No. 16406. Rs. 600.

GOLD HUNTING.—Three-quarter plate, gold dome, keyless fusee and chain, true compensation balance, No. 06819. Rs. 550.

GOLD HUNTING.—Extra large size, with Lever escapement, No. 10341. Rs. 500.

GOLD HUNTING.—Large size, with stopper and Lever escapement, No. 15155. Rs. 500.

GOLD OPEN-CASED.—Railway shape, with Lever escapement and with true compensated balance, No. 05828. Rs. 500.

GOLD HUNTING.—Three-quarter plate, five holes jewelled, with true compensation balance, No. 04762. Rs. 450.

GOLD HUNTING.—Large size, Lever escapement, with true compensation balance, No. 05487. Rs. 450.

GOLD OPEN-CASED.—Railway shape, large size, with Lever escapement, No. 04367. Rs. 450.

GOLD OPEN-CASED.—Railway shape, small size, with Duplex escapement, No. 13189. Rs. 450.

GOLD OPEN-CASED.—Three-quarter plate, Duplex escapement, jewelled in five holes, with true compensation balance, No. 01302. Rs. 450.

GOLD HUNTING.—Medium size, Duplex escapement, No. 15431. Rs. 400.

GOLD OPEN-CASED.—Railway shape, small size, Lever escapement, No. 03401. Rs. 375.

GOLD OPEN-CASED.—Railway shape, small size, Lever escapement, No. 05216. Rs. 375.

GOLD OPEN-CASED.—Railway shape, small size, Lever escapement, No. 14862. Rs. 375.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Established 1847.

THE CYCLOSTYLE

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

ALBERT BUILDINGS.

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS

FOR SALE

AT THE BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY

TO

MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

Subscriptions inclusive of Postage.

Bombay Papers.	Monthly.		Quarterly.		Half yearly.		Yearly.	
	R.	a.	R.	a.	R.	a.	R.	a.
The *Bombay Gazette* on 2nd day of issue	3	8	9	0	17	8	32	...
Do on 3rd do	3	0	8	...	14	8	26	...
Mofussil Papers.								
The *Pioneer* on 2nd day of issue	4	4	12	...	19	...	36	...
Do on 3rd do	3	4	8	...	14	...	24	...
The *Civil & Military Gazette* on 2nd day of issue	4	4	12	...	19	...	36	...
Do on 3rd do	3	4	8	...	14	...	24	...
The *Englishman* on 2nd day of issue	4	4	11	...	23	...	36	...
Do on 3rd day do	3	4	7	8	12	8	22	8
The *Madras Mail* on 2nd day of issue	3	2	8	8	17	...	33	...
Do on 3rd day do	2	8	7		14	...	27	...

The Mofussil Papers will be posted by the Branches of the Bombay Circulating Library at Allahabad, Calcutta, Lahore and Madras.

N. B.—The Bombay Circulating Library is intended for all India. Present number of subscribers 2,500. Every English-speaking native should join the Library.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. W. W. BARR, Adjutant, Okhamundel Battalion, Dwarka, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the Undersigned.

All Claims to be sent to the Undersigned within twenty days from date of this notice. Claims made after that period will not be recognized.

H. HARRISON,
Actg. Asst. to the Agent, Governor-General,
Dwarka, Kattiawar.

23rd May 1889.

THE Partnership Business of SHAPURJEE & FRAMJEE, BAZAAR SUPPLIERS, having been dissolved on the 1st instant, Mr. SHAPURJEE KAVASJEE will CONTINUE to carry on the Business of Bazaar Supplier on his own account in the old name of SHAPURJEE & Co., established since 1871.

SHAPOORJEE & Co.,
Bazaar Supplier, &c.,

No. 3, Crawford Market, and No. 40, Medows Street.

2nd May 1889.

SAMULDAS COLLEGE, BHAVNAGAR.

THE CHAIR OF SANSKRIT in the above Institution is now VACANT, and applications from candidates qualified to fill the same will be received by the Undersigned up to the 10th June 1889. Applicants should state terms.

CHAMPAKLAL MANECKLAL,
Honorary Secretary,
Managing Board, Samaldas College.

Bhavnagar, 18th May 1889.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

COMPARATIVE Statement of New Business received during the years 1887 and 1888:—

YEARS.	NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF PROPOSALS RECEIVED.	
	Number.	Amount.
1887	2138	59,53,550
1888	2298	70,63,950

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and any Information apply to the MANAGER and ACTUARY, Albert Building, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

1. SEVERAL THOUSAND CASKS of PORTLAND CEMENT, lately received from England, are available for sale, and may be seen at the Defences Yard, Mazagon.

2. Full particulars as to the price, &c., may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

E. L. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E.,
Ex. Engr., Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defence Office, Colaba, 20th May 1889.

IN the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882, and in the MATTER of the KANKESHWAR SPINNING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 17th day of June 1889 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to Messrs. DHUNJEEBHOY RUTTONJEE TAMUVALA and NANABHOY BURJORJEE SAKLATWALLA, the Liquidators of the said Company, at its Registered Office, No. 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators or by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 27th day of April, 1889.

PESTANJEE & RUSTIM,
Solicitors to the abovenamed Liquidators.

HOLZAPFEL'S PATENT SOAPSTONE PAINT is the best preservative for Iron, Steel, or Woodwork. It is suitable for Iron and Steel Vessels, Railway Bridges, Locomotives, Rolling Stock and Buildings, &c. It dries quickly and hardens like enamel, and is Noncorrosive and Impervious to Atmospheric influences. May be had ready mixed in any colour. Trial solicited.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Practically an imperishable Article will preserve Woodwork from Rotting and Sandstone from Decay."—"Iron."

"Has large covering capacity and presents an enamel-like surface."—"Engineer and Iron Trades Advertiser."

"Gives protection to Steel and Iron Structures not possessed by ordinary paints."—"Shipping Gazette."

"It has extraordinary qualities in withstanding atmospheric influences."—Universal Market."

"Soapstone Composition may be considered a distinct advance on the present method of painting."—"Iron and Steel Trades Journal."

W. CROWDER,
Sole Agent,
1, Ash Lane, Fort.

FROM WHOM MAY ALSO BE HAD.

Holzapfel's Genuine Rahtjens and International Anti-fouling Compositions for iron ships' bottoms.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arrived. Old styles reduced in price.

SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.

Rs. 6-8

SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed for two years.

Address orders to

WATERBURY,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,
OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,

Trade terms on application.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

NOW READY!

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

BANKS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 567,000.
REST..... ..... „ 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ ..... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.
For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.

G. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

HEAD OFFICE.—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£465,250.
RESERVE FUND.....£100,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits.
For 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 do. at 4 per cent. „ annum.
„ 3 do. at 3 per cent. „ annum.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED and COMPETENT first-class CARDING MASTER able to take independent charge of the Carding Department of a large Cotton Mill. Salary from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300, according to qualifications. Applications, stating salary expected and address in full, with copies of testimonials, should be forwarded on or before the 28th instant to "Carder," care of this paper.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER seeks a Berth Characters (European and Indian), 30 years, from 3 separate concerns for Sobriety and Competency. Is a Practical Turner, Fitter, and Erecter, has been Foreman of Turning Shop (200 hands), also Carriage and Wagon Shops, including Saw Mill (500 hands). Is now Foreman of Erecting, Fitting, Boiler, and Millwright Shops, over 600 hands, native labour largely predominating. This advertisement will appear on alternate days. Address replies to "M.E.B.," *Pioneer* Press, Allahabad.

TOBACCOS!!

MANUFACTURED AND IMPORTED BY

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY.

				Rs.	as.
"1888" Mixture	...per	1	lb. tin	3	12
Do. do.	... „	½	„	2	0
Golden Block Mixture	... „	1	„	3	4
Do. do.	... „	½	„	1	12
"Rifle" do.	... „	1	„	2	0
Golden Bird's-Eye	..... „	¼	„	0	14
Golden Fleece	..... „	½	„	1	12
Virginia Honeydew	..... „	½	„	1	12
Latakia, Finest Syrian	... „	½	„	1	12
Old Judge	..... „	¼	„	1	4
Pioneer	..... „	½	„	1	8
Old Rip	..... „	½	„	1	8
Old Gold	..... „	½	„	1	12
Three Castles	..... „	¼	„	1	0
Richmond Mixture	..... „	¼	„	0	12

AMERICAN PLUG TOBACCOS.

Golden Block	... .per	lb.	Rs.	3	0
Bright Honeydew	..... „	„		2	8
Cavendish (Tennant's)	..... „	„		1	4

WARRANTED fresh, pure, and sound.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission for sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

---

GRAND ORCHESTRIONS FOR SALE.

TWO Grand Instruments Equal to a Brass Band, playing numerous favorite English and Native Tunes. For sale below cost price.

F. FISCHER & Co.

WITH A VIEW TO CLEAR STOCK

50 per cent. Reduction in the prices of our

ELECTRIC LIGHT MATERIAL.

Dynamos for 20 arc lights ..... Rs. 800
Do. 200 incandescent lights ..... „ 800
Do. 20 „ ..... „ 200
Lamps for arc lights ..... „ 60
Incandescent lamps, from 1 to 20 Candle-power, from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 each.
Insulated wire and cable, from 1 anna per yard.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT Co., LD.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

NEW INVENTION IN ELECTRICITY.

GASSNER'S IMPROVED DRY CELLS.

NO CHEMICALS, no liquids, no drying, corrosion or creeping! No glass nor porous cell! No smell! Always ready for use even if cut in two. Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1836 still in use.

Apply for circular.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Sole Agents for India.

PAPER MAKING MACHINERY.

BERTRAMS LIMITED.

ESTIMATES AND DRAWINGS SUPPLIED.

ALSO ENGINES AND BOILERS.

F. FISCHER & Co.

LONG JOHNS BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

NO BLEND, A PURE WHISKY WARRANTED.

5 YEARS IN BULK, DIRECT FROM THE DISTILLERS.

THE MOST IMPORTANT AND FAVORITE BRAND IN SCOTLAND.

Rs. 24 per dozen—DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

BREADALBANE

CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY.

£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE, Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow. Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.

Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Re. 1 per month, in advance postage extra.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR

HIGH-CLASS WATCHES

OF the finest quality only. They guarantee their Watches to be provided with all the latest Inventions.

GUARANTEE VARIATION

ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.

MARCKS & CO.'S Heavy 18-Carat Gold Standard best English Keyless LEVER WATCH with all the Latest Improvements, including A Gold HAIRSPRING, Crystal-face .....Cash RS. 390

The same as above in HUNTING Case...Cash RS. 430

MARCKS & CO.'S 18-Carat Gold Crystal Keyless Lever DOUBLE-TIME WATCH, having a 12-hour and a 24-hour Dial with a Double Set of Hands, GOLD HAIR-SPRING, the very Finest Works.....Cash RS. 325

A Good and handsome 18-Carat Gold Keyless Ladies' Watch, of Medium Size, Recommended .....Cash RS. 125

PRESENTATION WATCHES.

In Plain, Chased, Enamelled, or Richly Jewelled Cases.

INSPECTION INVITED.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, opposite the Clock Tower.

POONA, 11, Arsenal Road, opposite the Napier Hotel.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is acclaimed by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholerale Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

WE have pleasure in calling particular attention to our new MEDICAL PRODUCTS, which in Europe and America have already obtained a lasting place in Therapy, and are acknowledged by all authorities as of the utmost importance in Pharmacy.

"SULPHONAL-BAYER."

The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet refreshing sleep and not acting narcotically.

$C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_4$

"PHENACETIN-BAYER."

The new Antipyretic and Antineuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache, Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.

$C_6 H_4 \begin{cases} NH.CH_3CO \\ OC_2H_5 \end{cases}$

Both products can be obtained in original packing in 1 oz. and ½ oz. bottles from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.; Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggist.

Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 20 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Queen-Empress's Birthday, Garrison parade, 7 a.m, Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Niobe (s) and Lindula (s), from Calcutta; City of Carthage (s), Liverpool; Clyde (s), China; Teheran (s), Yokohama; and I. M. S. Tenasserim, Aden.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Patna (s), for Calcutta, &c.; and Peveril (s), Trieste and Venice.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Nowshera left the dock yesterday.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. J. R. DeMonte, a clerk in the Sonth British Fire Insurance Company, reports the theft of a silver watch, valued at Rs. 30, and also Rs. 15 in cash from a drawer in his office, on the 20th instant.

LOST PROPERTY.—Mrs. Hughes, residing at DeLisle Road, reports that she left a plush hand-bag containing two currency notes for Rs. 10 each and Rs. 3 in silver at the branch Post Office, Byculla, on Wednesday, and that on her return to look for it, it was gone.

THE PARSEE THEATRICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.—We hear that arrangements are being made for organising a new theatrical company in Bombay on the joint stock principle. The main object of the company will be to provide instructive plays for the amusement as well as the edification of respectable families.

SIR DINSHAW PETIT.—The Honourable Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Knight, has given a sum of Rs. 450 for building a well and a tanki near the school building at Kolwan Chuva, Taluka Rajapoor, of the Ratnagiri collectorate. He has also contributed a sum of Rs. 50 towards the completion of the school building.

THE LATE RAO SAHEB V. N. MANDLIK.—A vernacular paper states that some of the Hindoo friends of the late Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik contemplate a public movement with the object of perpetuating his memory, but have postponed putting their design into execution until the close of the hot season, when prominent citizens now at the hill sanitaria shall return to Bombay.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BANDORA.—On Sunday last, a large deputation of persons, representing some 800 parishioners of St. Peter's Church at Bandora, waited on His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun at his residence at Colaba, repeating their request to admit them into the Portuguese jurisdiction.

GAMBLING AT CHINCHPOOGLY.—Ismail Buffoor and three others were yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with being found gaming in a common gaming-house at DeLisle Road, Chinchpoogly, with dice and money. The accused admitted the truth of the complaint, and they were convicted. Ismail Buffoor was fined Rs. 10 and the rest Rs. 5 each.

THEFTS BY SERVANTS.—Caracial Misquita, residing at Mhodikhana Street, Fort, reports that his servant, aged 11 years, absconded on Wednesday after stealing Rs. 64 from a cash-box. The accused is being sought for by the police.—Abdoola Jamal, residing at Memonwada Street, also reports that his servant absconded on Wednesday after stealing sundry articles belonging to complainant valued at Rs. 138. The accused is being sought for by the police.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 2nd Bn. Gloucester Regiment will play the following programme of music this evening at six o'clock :—

Quadrille	Lights o' London	Coote.
Valse	Glori di Dijon	Andrew.
Selection	Mikado	Sullivan.
Valse	Jeunnese Dorée	Waldteufel.
Selection	Reminiscences of Offenbach	Winterbottom.
Galop	Wonnetsunken, Solo for Glockenspiel	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner at Parel Road respecting the death of a woman named Radhee, aged 17 years. Deceased was the wife of a mill labourer named Narayen Babajee. At 4 p.m. on Wednesday she went to a tank near the Victoria Gardens to wash her clothes, and while stadding on a rock at the brink of the tank her foot slipped and she fell in and was drowned. Her body was recovered by means of a drag about half an hour after the occurrence. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

ACCIDENTS ON BOARD SHIP.—Shaik Bama, a lascar on board the steam-ship Lawrence, lying in the harbour, had his leg fractured on Wednesday by getting it entangled in a hawser. He is at present under treatment at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.—A stevedore's labourer named Moobarrak Nusseeb, employed on board the steam-ship Star of India lying in the Prince's Dock, on Wednesday accidentally fell into the lower hold of the vessel from the 'tween decks, and sustained serious injuries. He is at present under treatment at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

A NEGLIGENT BOATMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Bawa Ashia, the tindal of a coal boat, was charged by Superintendant Page before Mr. C. P. Cooper with sailing his boat in the harbour on Wednesday in so rash and negligent a manner as to endanger human life. It appears that while the steam-ship Europa was about to enter the Prince's Dock the accused persisted in crossing the large vessel's bows, paying no heed to the signals from the flag-staff at the dock or the danger warning given him from the Europa, whereby his boat came in collision with the bows of the s.s. Europa, although fortunately no serious damage was done. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of three weeks' simple imprisonment.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday into the circumstances attending the death of Gandhia Amboo, aged 45 years. Deceased was a fruit cultivator and lived at Tannah. On the 15th instant he climbed up a mangoe tree in his field at Tannah, and while plucking the fruit the branch on which he was standing broke under him and he fell to the ground, a distance of about 35 feet, whereby he sustained a fracture to his left forearm and also fractures to three ribs on his left side. He was removed to the hospital on the following day. He died from the effects of the injuries on Wednesday. The verdict was that the death of Gandhia Amboo was caused by peritonitis following injuries received by an accidental fall from a tree.

ROBBING A BOY OF HIS ORNAMENTS.—Luximon Bapoo, a cart-driver, was yesterday charged by Inspector Holdway before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a pair of silver wristlets, valued at Rs. 3-8, from a Hindoo boy named Mahadoo Bapoo on Wednesday evening last. The boy Mahadoo, while playing about on the DeLisle Road, was enticed away by the accused, who took him off in his cart to his residence at Worlee, where he removed the silver wristlets from the boy and pledged them with a Marwarree. On the boy being missed by the parents, they told the police, who made such inquiry as led to the arrest of Luximon Bapoo, and the subsequent recovery of the silver wristlets from the Marwarree with whom he had pledged them. Luximon Bapoo was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CORRECTION.—The Secunderabad paper, from which we quoted a paragraph, now writes :—"We regret to find that we were wrong in stating that Mr. Pendlebury, the Agent and Manager to His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, had been the recipient of Rs. 1,500 as a present from His Highness the Nizam for building his suite of saloons. Mr Pendlebury writes to say that he has never been presented with anything from His Highness, and, moreover, he (Mr. Pendlebury) had nothing to do with the building of the saloon carriages in question."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothe the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and MR. JUSTICE CANDY.)

FATAL RESULT OF AN AFFRAY.

IMPERATRIX VS. DAYAMA BIN BASAPA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Johnston, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, on the 21st February last, convicted the accused of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced him to transportation for life. Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

It appeared that there was a dispute regarding a house between two rival claimants, and while the deceased Bhiwappa bin Ningappa was on the side of one claimant, the accused was on the side of the other. On the night of the 15th January last, the rival claimant Yellava used abusive language to the deceased, who abused him in return. Upon that the accused, a brother-in-law of Yellava, interfered and a quarrel occurred between the accused and the deceased, in which various partisans of both sides took a part. The deceased first gave the accused a slap in the face, whereupon the latter and others attacked the deceased with hatchets and sticks, the accused striking him a blow on the head with a hatchet. The accused had also received some injuries in the affray. The deceased fell down to the ground unconscious, and the parties then dispersed. The deceased, having been removed to his house, died there immediately afterwards; and the accused and eight other persons were arrested by the police. The eight persons, against whom there was no trustworthy evidence, were acquitted and discharged; but the Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to transporation for life.

Their lordships, in disposing of the appeal, were of opinion that the accused having first received provocation from the deceased, the sentence passed upon him was too severe; and the court, therefore, reduced it to one of rigorous imprisonment for five years.

TRANSPORTATION FOR THEFT.

IMPERATRIX VS. NATHA PETAMBER AND MANGUL SOMA.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T. Hamilton, Sessions Judge of Broach, who in February last convicted the first accused of having voluntarily assisted in the disposal of stolen property, and the second accused of theft in a dwelling house, and sentenced the first to rigorous imprisonment for one year, and the second to transportation for life. The property, an ear-ring of the value of Rs. 22, was stolen from the house of one Premchund Khimchund. The accused were employed as mill hands in the same mill. The second, though young, was a hardened criminal, having been sentenced four times, and had only recently returned from transportation for seven years. The Sessions Judge, differing from the assessors, found both the accused guilty, and sentenced them as mentioned above.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere with the convictions or sentences, and dismissed the appeal.

A BELLARY SWINDLER.

IMPERATRIX VS. VIRBHADRAYA BIN CHANAYA.

The accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. Johnston, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, on convicting him of forgery, sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, with the alternative of a year's further rigorous imprisonment. Mr. N. G. Chandawarker appeared for the accused; and Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, for the Crown. It appeared that the accused made certain purchases from a merchant in Bellary and paid him in cash. He also bought goods for Rs. 265, and arranged, as he had not the money with him, that the Bellary merchant should consign the goods to a merchant at Alur, sending him the railway receipt, which the accused should get on paying to him Rs. 270, and then obtain delivery of the goods. The receipt was accordingly sent to Maribasappa, the complainant. The accused at once went to the Alur Railway station, and the very next morning, after the arrival of the goods at the Alur station, obtained delivery of them without getting the railway receipt from the complainant or paying him the Rs. 270. In order to get delivery of the goods, the accused signed an indemnity bond, saying he would get the railway receipt the next day; and this bond he signed in his own name for Maribasappa. The complainant denied that he ever authorised the accused to sign for him. The accused was a man in embarrassed circumstances. He had borrowed Rs. 500 from one Kuberappa at Alur, and being unable to pay him, had handed over to him 58 bags of goods instead. The Sessions Judge, agreeing with the assessors, found the accused guilty, and sentenced him as already stated. The station master at Alur was also tried for abetting the accused, but was acquitted and discharged.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, rejected the appeal.

THE ALLAHABAD DEFAMATION CASE.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Allahabad says :—Your readers in Bombay as well as here will heartily congratulate Mr. Edwards upon the unmistakeable manner in which his character has been cleared. Of course, his friends never for a moment doubted him, but it was a case which must of necessity be cleared up, and the confession of the girl, Stewart—who is not, by the way, a European as many people, I understand, have believed, but an East Indian—clears away all suspicion. The confession that the blame ought to have been laid on a native cook, and not Mr. Edwards, who was maligned by the girl, in a letter to Sir G. Molesworth, makes the case all the more shocking. That part of the confession which is not unfit for publication I send you :—

I am heartily sorry for what I have done, and confess that the *masalchi*, Uscutt, formerly in Mr. Edwards' service, is the father of my child. I make this confession not from fear of ultimate consequences, but because I cannot rest any longer under the burden of my guilt. Dr. Ohdedar was the first person who suggested to me that if Mr. Edwards was the father, he ought to be made to maintain my child, and it was with my consent that Mr. Stewart wrote to Sir G. Molesworth, Mr. Edwards' uncle, and Mr. Edwards, but I did not then know what serious trouble would result for me. Mr. Stewart has acted in a thoroughly straightforward and honourable manner throughout, and whatever he has done for me has been at my own request, and after comparing my statements to him with my statements to others. So far from Mr. Stewart having any unworthy motives before the case of defamation was begun, the Rev. Mr. Constable had arranged to send me to the Penitential Home in Calcutta, and Mr. Stewart went away to join an appointment elsewhere, which appointment he has lost on my account and was not able to get other work for the same reason. I felt pretty certain last November that Mr. Gordon was in England, and was almost sure, therefore, that Mr. Stewart could not consult her, and did not think that she would have returned from England so soon. I am sincerely sorry and grieved for my falsehoods and the great wrong and trouble I have caused, and earnestly hope that Mr. Edwards and Mr. Stewart will forgive me as I pray that God will forgive me. If necessary, I am prepared to undergo any punishment for my sin. To palliate my first lie, I had to tell several others and concoct as plausible an accusation against Mr. Edwards as I possibly could, but I now declare that the accusation I have been making against him for the past eleven months, is false, and I this day for the first time declare that he is not the father of my child, but that the *masalchi* Uscutt is the father of the child.—EDITH MABEL DUFF.—May 8.

PRINCESS CLEMENTINE.

THE Paris *Justice* "thinks it has reason to believe" that the projected match between Princess Clementine, third daughter of King Leopold, and the Prince of Naples has quite fallen through, and that His Majesty has recalled the Queen and Princess, who had gone to Italy to meet the young suitor at Turin. The opposition of the Clerical party was so strong that King Leopold could not overcome it unless King Humbert made such great concessions to the Holy See as would have endangered the throne. Since the suicide of the late Crown Prince of Austria the King and Queen of the Belgians are said to be very much under the influence of those members of the clergy who have easy access to them.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases of the most formidable and chronic characters have been cured by Holloway's remedies. Ulcerations which have proved themselves incurable by any other known means have healed kindly under the purifying and regenerating influence of this excellent Ointment. Sprains, stiff joints, contracted muscles, and glandular swellings can be most safely and effectually healed by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which can do no harm under any circumstances. Neither of these medicaments has anything deleterious in its composition; both are essentially purifying and strengthening in their nature. The combined power of these noble remedies enables them successfully to cope with most descriptions of impurities, and to cure, or at least, relieve, most varieties of diseases.

HOW I CAPTURED THE BERLIN TREATY.

ONE of the most astonishing and mysterious feats of modern journalism—one which, according to the man who did it, is by universal consent the greatest on record—was the publication in the *Times* at the very hour on the 13th of July, 1878, when the Treaty of Berlin was being signed in that capital of the preamble, and sixty-four articles. The hero of this achievement was none other than the great Blowitz, whose reverberations from Paris every morning swell the thunders of the *Times*. For some time the light of Mr. de Blowitz's achievement was hidden under the bushel of anonymity, but he has decided that the time has come for the illumination of an eager and expectant world. Accordingly he tells in the current *Harper's Monthly* the story of how it was done. And a very interesting story it is.

As a matter of fact, the way in which Mr. de Blowitz got the treaty was very simple. It was given to him by a friendly diplomatist whose name he does not reveal. What he really did manage, with adroitness worthy of a detective, was the way in which he managed to be kept *au courant* with the deliberations as they proceeded, and the way in which he contrived to hood-wink the other journalists, and get the treaty safely away to be telegraphed by a colleague to the exclusive ear of the *Times*.

The first of these objects he attained by having in his pay a young man attached in some secretarial capacity to one of the Plenipotentiaries—here, again, the name is discreetly withheld. Not that he had recourse to the gross expedient of suborning a secretary; such a plan was unworthy a De Blowitz. No; he first educated, so to speak, his man up to the part, and then got him made secretary; in order that he might play it. Acting under Mr. de Blowitz's instructions, a young man of good address, educated and intelligent, and anxious to turn an honest penny before leaving the country, gradually approached the person of the unwitting diplomatist, and succeeded in getting engaged by him before the Congress, during the course of which he then supplied the great correspondent day by day with "straight tips," which, though necessarily scanty, gave a sufficient foundation for that fertile and ingenious mind to erect a superstructure. De Blowitz was closely watched, but by staying in the same hotel, and regularly exchanging hats after meals—a most ingenious device, to which only the hat-rack was privy—the conspirators managed to interchange scraps of paper bearing messages. Thus primed, any journalist will know at once how De Blowitz went to work to fill in his outlines. Having been promised a copy of the treaty by a "friendly diplomatist," Mr. de Blowitz had still to face two difficulties. How was he, getting the treaty in advance, to telegraph it off? It was impossible in Germany or Austria; Paris he could not reach on Friday in time for the purposes of Saturday's *Times*. By Monday it might have leaked out elsewhere. He chose Brussels, and extracted from Baron Nothomb (the Belgian Minister at Berlin) a letter specially instructing M. Vinchent (telegraphic director at Brussels) in terms which would cover his purpose. But the other danger was far greater; it was that the German press would be able to forestall or at least equal him. This they could do by inducing Bismarck to give them the treaty on Saturday. To checkmate this, Blowitz hit on an audacious expedient. Presaming on a complimentary phrase of Bismarck's about an interview with himself which Blowitz had written home during the Congress, he applied (through a friendly diplomatist) to the German Chancellor, asking as a favour a copy of the treaty which he actually had in his pocket. Refusing him, Bismarck felt bound also to refuse the others. Having thus secured that they should not share the prize, the astute correspondent took measures to make them believe he was no better off than they. Ostentatiously angry at the refusal, he made his rivals believe that his preparations to depart were due to pique, and heard with a sardonic pleasure their expressions of condolence. As a last step, he secured the preamble from the diplomatist who had asked on his behalf, and had been refused, the body of the treaty; and carrying the preamble in his memory and the treaty in his pocket, he passed through a crowd of spies and pressmen come to see him off, and stepped into the train, a coup with his colleague, Mr. Wallace, and his private secretary. Neither was in the secret, and the latter had an air of consternation which enchanted his dissembling chief. And so they started.

When we had passed the outskirts of Berlin, I said to my secretary, "Take pen and ink; I am going to dictate something;" and I dictated the preamble. When he had written this, I pulled out the treaty. There was a perfect outburst of delight—the sweetest recompense which my efforts could obtain; for I saw two honest hearts affectionately and unreservedly sympathize with a success so anxiously achieved.

"Now, we are not going," said I to Mr. Wallace, "to read the treaty. Here are needles and thread; open your vest; we will sew the treaty and preamble in, so that you will not have to bother about its safety, and we will append Baron Nothumb's letter to M. Vinchent." This being done, I said to Mr. Wallace: "We are evidently watched, especially I. At the first large station you will leave this compartment and go into one some way off on the left, for on the right I believe there is some one watching us. I pretend not to know you, and you do the same with me. At Cologne you will take the Brussels train, and you will arrive at five in the morning. You will go straight to the telegraph. If, as I expect, they refuse to transmit the treaty without higher orders, you will wake up M. Vinchent, and present Baron Nothumb's letter, and ask him for the order of transmission."

Nothing more will ever be known, and if I have written thus much it is that the public may know by what efforts, sacrifices, and difficulties, and at the cost of what anxiety, one sometimes succeeds in satisfying their thirst for knowing and forestalling events.

STERILIZED MILK AS A FOOD.

MANY months ago we called attention to some investigations of Professor Loxhlet, pointing out the value of sterilized milk in infant-feeding. Sterilized milk is that in which all the germs have been destroyed by steam. With the lapse of time this process of preparing milk has been continually increasing in favour, and Dr. Loxhlet has invented an apparatus for the easy preparing of sterilized milk. Some time ago Professor Vaughan, of Michigan University, demonstrated the fact that milk was apt to contain a germ tyrotoxicon, of evil import in diarrhœal affections. On the other hand, milk sterilized in Loxhlet's apparatus, boiled thirty minutes remained good eighteen days. Dr. Jeffries publishes in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences* his results in infant-feeding with sterilization and sterilized milk. He was led to pursue his investigations on account of the trouble his dispensary patients experienced in obtaining proper milk. He says: "I have since undertaken to devise some way by which milk can be practically sterilized—to lay down a rule applicable in any house, by any ordinary nurse."

His directions are as follows :—1. "Stopper the flasks with cotton-wool and heat them in an oven for thirty minutes at a mild baking heat, or until the wool becomes brown." 2. "Pour the requisite quantity of food into the flask, and then place in heated steamer for fifteen minutes."

As the above process does not affect the casein, otherwise than rendering it preservable—a great point—it will be best to peptonize the milk, by adding a Fairchild Zymine Peptonizing Powder to each pint.

Unquestionably a great evil in the use of milk is its tendency to spoil, its great liability to absorb germs and gases. Dr. Loxhlet says: "During the process of milking particles of milk, and other forms of dirt get into the milk, and during transportation and general handling fermentation sets in, so that much of our milk is really unfit for consumption before its gets into the hands of the consumer—*i.e.*, into the stomachs of infants and children. Mother's milk on the contrary, is taken directly but would undoubtedly be equally contaminated and frequently injurious to infants if it suffered the same manipulation as cow's milk.

In an able article in the *Dietetic Gazette* Dr. A. Caille says: "The boiling of milk in the ordinary way is faulty. All milk for infants' and children's use should be boiled in small bottles in a water-bath for twenty minutes, when it will keep much longer than if boiled in the ordinary way and the usual length of time."

The *New York Medical Record* sums up the matter in the following sensible way :—"The fact that sterilized milk is sure not to ferment for a considerable period of time must recommend it strongly. On the other hand, it is believed by some that boiled milk has lost some of its more delicate properties as a food; and as between fresh milk and sterilized milk, we think no one will hesitate to *prefer* the former." As to milk prepared by the Fairchild process, the *British Medical Journal* holds that "it has probably done more to reduce the rate of infant mortality than any other therapeutic measure of recent times."

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one hundred and eighty-two days with the necessary leave :—

Surgeon-Major D A Patterson, M D, I M Service, Secretary to the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces in Bombay.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs, the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Colonel William Scott, Staff Corps, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

The following appointment is made :—

Surgeon-Major G W R Hay, MD, IMS, to officiate as Secretary to the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces in Bombay, during the absence of Surgeon-Major D A Patterson, MD, IMS, on furlough, on medical certificate, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Hennell, DSO, Staff Corps, Commandant, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, for one hundred and eighty-two days.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs.

Lieutenant-Colonel W Scott, Staff Corps, Second-in-Command, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, for seven months.

Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his appointment :—

Honorary Colonel C B Pritchard, CS, CSI.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—

Lieutenant A F S Searle, Staff Corps, four months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Surgeon-Major E Colson, IMS, 24th June, 1889.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major J M [illegible]nter and Rao Bahadur Keshavrao Bhaskerji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Jhalavad Prant, Kathiawar, on the 23rd ultimo, after office hours.

Lieutenant J G Westropp is appointed to act as Adjutant of the Kolhapur Infantry Corps and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, till further orders.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr A C Trevor, CS, to act as Commissioner in Sind during the absence of Mr C B Pritchard, CS, CSI, or pending further orders.

Captain J W Wray and Major C W H Sealy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Pol Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country States on the 1st instant, before office hours.

Messrs J D S FitzMaurice, CS, and F C O Beaman, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, on the 2nd instant, before office hours.

Major F W Snell, Second-in-Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Superintendent, Savantvadi, passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 9th ultimo. He has also passed in Marathi according to the higher standard.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under Section 9 of Act X of 1882 (The Code of Criminal Procedure) Dr A D Pollen, Session Judge of Belgaum, is hereby appointed to be also an additional Sessions Judge to exercise jurisdiction in the Sessions Court of Dharwar.

Mr W L Souter is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Sholapur District on the return to duty of Lieutenant-Colonel G H F Codrington, pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Gulabdas Laldas Nanavati, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Anklesvar in the Surat District, was in charge of the current duties of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Broach in the same district, in addition to his own, from 19th February to 28th March 1889, both days inclusive.

Mr J D S FitzMaurice relinquished charge of the office of Joint Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad on the 5th instant, in the afternoon.

Messrs T S Hamilton and J D S FitzMaurice respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat on the 6th instant, before office hours.

Azam Swamirao Narhar, Head Karkun of taluka Chikodi in the district of Belgaum, is, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts' Act) the following appointments have been made of Clerks of Subordinate Judges' Courts in the Sholapur-Bijapur District, with effect from the 1st proximo :—

Azam Balkrishna Sakharam to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Sangola and Malsiras.

Azam Hari Bhau Vaidya to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Karmala.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to authorize Azam Purshotam Gangadhar Karve, acting Mahalkari of petha Ambegaon in the Poona district, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876.

Azam Raghavendra Govind Rayadurg, acting Mamlatdar of Ranebennur in the district of Dharwar, is, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr Gangadhar Balkrishna has been appointed, under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts' Act), to be Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sasvad in the Poona District, vice Mr Hari Govind Mandlik appointed Record-keeper of the District Court, Poona.

Messrs G C Whitworth and R S Tipnis respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri on the 10th instant, in the afternoon.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to authorize Azam Gandabhai Indarji, Mahalkari of petha Jhalod in the Panch Mahals district, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the Mamlatdar's Courts Act, 1876.

The undermentioned officers are appointed, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Proceedure, 1882, to be Magistrates of the First Class in their respective districts :—

Mr C H A Hill, Mr Jehangir K N Kabraji, Assistant Collectors in the district of Ahmedabad.

Mr Mohsin B Tyabji, Assistant Collector in the district of Surat.

Mr H L Hervey, Assistant Collector in the district of Belgaum.

Mr C W M Hudson, Assistant Collr in the district of Dharwar.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Surg T D C Barry to act as Prof of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, Grant Medical College, during the absence of Brigade-Surgeon I B Lyon or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C E Frost, CS, is allowed furlough for 17½ months from the 17th instant.

Khan Bahadur Dhanjisha Edalji, Native Assistant to the Commissioner, Northern Division, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from 15th May 1889.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Jethalal Varajbhai to act as Native Assistant to the Commissioner, Northern Division, during the absence of Khan Bahadur Dhanjisha Edalji, or till farther orders.

Mr J Pollen, CS, LLD, is allowed special leave of absence on urgent private affairs for six months from 18th May 1889 under Section 61 of the Civil Leave Code, 6th Edition.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr A Cumine, CS, to act as Collector and Magistrate of the district of Ratnagiri, District Registrar, Ratnagiri, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Ratnagiri District, in addition to his present duties pending further orders.

Mr H Rozare, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Commissioner in Sind, acted as Assistant Commissioner in Sind, in addition to his own duties, from 12th to 17th March 1889, both days inclusive.

Khan Bahadur Kazi Kamrudin, Depy Collr, on special duty in connection with the Khoti Settlement Work, Ratnagiri, was granted privilege leave of absence from 13th Feb to 15th March 1889, both days inclusive.

Under Section 12 of Act III of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department :—

Surat District.—Mr Raghuram Bhanabhai, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Bardoli from 15th to 28th March and 3rd to 9th April 1889.

Mr Govindrao Raoji, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Bardoli, on 29th March 1889.

Mr Dadabhai Jamasji Officiating Sub-Registrar of Pardi, from 4th to 7th April 1889.

Mr Atmaram Maneklal Officiating Sub-Registrar of Pardi, on the 8th and 9th April 1889.

Thana District.—Mr Ramkrishna Vinayak, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Umbargaon, from 3rd to 7th March 1889.

Ahmednagar District.—Mr Vinayak Asandrao, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Sangamner, from 16th to 22nd March 1889.

Sholapur District.—Mr. Krishnaji Dhondder, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Madha, from 20th to 26th March 1889.

Mr Ramchandra Abaji, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Barsi, on 8th and 9th April 1889.

Mr Jagannath Balkrishna, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Karmala, on 15th April 1889.

Belgaum District.—Mr. Krishnaji Govind, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Belgaum, from 3rd to 7th February 1889.

Dharwar District.—Mr Dharmaji Daso, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Karajgi, from 30th January to 10th April 1889.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Jehangir Pestanji Wadia, LM & S, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Nasik, with effect from 23th April 1889, after office hours.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to allow Surgeon-Major H McCalman, MD (Aber.), on return from leave to rejoin his appointment of Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri.

The services of Surgeon W H Burke, MB, have been replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department, with effect from 22nd May 1889, before office hours.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side—The Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, has been pleased to grant Mr A K Oliver, Deputy Registrar and Sealer, High Court, Appellate Side, privilege leave of absence for three months from such date in the month of June next as he may avail himself of it.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, has been pleased to extend the privilege leave granted to Rao Bahadur Krishnamukhram Atmaram Mehta, Assistant Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, and Superintendent, High Court Press, and published in High Court Notification, dated 29th ultimo, by three days.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division—Mr C E Frost delivered over and Mr G M Urquhart received charge of the office of the Collector and District Magistrate, Panch Mahals, and Political Agent Rewa Kantha and Narukot, on the 14th instant, in the afternoon.

Rao Bahadur Jethalal Varajbhai delivered over and Khan Bahadur Edalji Dosabhai received charge of the office of the Huzur Deputy Collector, Broach, on the 16th instant in the forenoon.

Messrs W Doderet and H Woodward respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collector and District Magistrate, Nasik, on the 14th instant, in the forenoon.

Messrs. J W Weir and W Doderet respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, Nasik, on the 14th instant, in the forenoon.

Southern Division—Messrs Balkrishna Balaji Sane and Narayan Krishna Thanedar respectively delivered over and received charge of the Kolaba Treasury on the 4th instant, in the forenoon.

Azam Madhavrao Janardan Gupte, Head Karkun, acted as Mamlatdar of Roha, in the Kolaba District, from 9th March to 7th April 1889, both days inclusive, pending the arrival of the newly appointed acting Mamlatdar.

Messrs H N Scannell and F C Jones respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, on the 7th May 1889 in the forenoon.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SALT, OPIUM, AND ABKARI.

Under paragraph 2, Section G of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, and in virtue of the authority delegated to him by Government, the Commissioner of Abkari hereby invests the undermentioned servants of the licenses of the country spirit farm of the Khandesh District with the powers contemplated in Section 37 (b) of the said Act, to be exercised by them within the limits of the said farm during the currency of the said license, and during their employment by the said licensees :—Dorabjee Kawasji Madan, Jamsetjee Rastamji Kolabewala, Ramsawak Dalpatram, Dinsha Rastamji Taboli, Manekji Dorabji, Nurmalomed Abdul Rahiman, Jamsetji Kawasji Jijina, Rahimkhan Husenkhan, Framji Nanabhai Sarkari, Kharsetji Bhikhaji Bhagat, Wasudeo Waman, Raghoji Nathuji, Narayen Rawji, Bhikhaji Manekhji Chai, Hormasji Nanabhai Walodia, Nowroji Hormasji Ghata, Fakirji Nowroji Pastakia, and Hormasji Kawasji Bochakapur.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 23

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—111 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Idar s—50 bales cotton, B Bhanjee; 7,634 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 6,000 dholls coir yarn, D Damodher; 80 bales cotton and 22 bales wool, B and A Hormarji; 200 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 50 bales wool, R Khoosal; 20 bales cotton, M Bhunjee; 36 bales cotton, C Dewsee; 1,450 dholls coir yarn, L Maneckchand; 100 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; and 300 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co.
Runic s—69 bales twist waste, Glade and Co; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Macdonald s—8 bales tanned skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 16 bales tanned skins, E Gamjee and Co; 800 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, Beyts, Cragie and Co; 47 cwts haldees and 135 cwts nux vomica, D Damodher; 8 bales tanned skins, C Rajubally; 474 cwts myrabolums, R Poonja; 75 cwts olibanum, A Hassum; 40 cwts gum arabic, A Vussonjee; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld; 220 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 55 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.
Clyde s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arara s—187 cwts castorseed, C C Jussawalla; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Beyts, Craigie and Co.
Armenia s—3,000 cwts wheat, and 7,300 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bras; 870 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

FOR HAVRE.

Drumfell s—550 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,500 cwts linseed, Lyon and Co; 20 cwts buffalo horns, R Caderbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Europa s—1,125 cwts linseed, J Fachiri; 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir & Co; 499 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts lin

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOVERNMENT CELLARS, Budapest.—"MENES"—A Strong, Hungarian Wine grown on an Iron Soil, as used at the Bombay Club and Byculla Club.—Agents: PHIPSON & Co.

KANGRA VALLEY CONGOU TEA.—From COLONEL HAWES' Tea Estate, enjoying the highest reputation for PURITY and DELICACY of AROMA at Annas 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MONSOON SEASON.—Special reduced Rates. Apply to the Manager, ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay.

THE only Firm who undertake repairing and Tuning Patent Aristons and keep repairing materials in stock is STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS WILL REOPEN, on TUESDAY, June 4th. Applications for admission should be made to the HEAD MASTER and the SISTER in charge.

THE EARL and COUNTESS of JERSEY wish to express their Complete Satisfaction with the Civility and Attention which they have received at the Great Western Hotel.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Vanilla, Pineapple, Mango, Strawberry, also Wines and Spirits of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars, apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

WANTED a CLERK writing a really good hand and conversant in Statistics and Accounts. Salary Rs. 25 with promotion according to merit. Apply "X. Y. Z.," care of this paper.

WANTED for the Regimental Library, 1st East Lancs. Regt., a second-hand BILLIARD-TABLE, in good condition. Apply to Lieut. LE MANHANT, Left Wing, 1st East Lancs. Regt., Benares.

RS. 6,000 on good interest WANTED on the Security of a "Life-policy" of Rs. 10,000 in the "Oriental Life Assurance Company" with four years, prepaid premium. Best references of character, personal security. Write to "CONFIDENCE," care of Byculla Post, Bombay.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION, offers special advantages to clergymen and members of the Scholastic profession. Apply to the Agents, Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING and PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

MONSOON SEASON.—A few cool, airy, and comfortable sets of FAMILY and SINGLE APARTMENTS are now available at the Taylor's Family Hotel. Specially low terms for the season can be arranged by communicating with the proprietor.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BE LET. Clean, Airy ROOMS for Office. Apply to C. N. de SALES, Portuguese Consulate, Forbes Street, 9.

TO LET AT MATHERAN the "KEEP-SAKE," near the Bund, well furnished and commanding a beautiful view. Rent moderate. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

TO BE LET.—The upper portion of the NABOB'S BUNGALOW, Nesbit Lane, near Byculla Station. Can be arranged to suit one or several families. Apply sharp within as the repairs are in progress.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-MADE BREAD as supplied to Government House. Please send orders to 7, CHURCH GATE STREET.

STEEL ENGRAVING.—We have secured the services of an Excellent Stone Engraver and are now acting under for Signet-rings with Crest, Monogram, and other devices cut on in best style.—MARCKS & Co., Lt., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. tins, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

TOYS, DOLLS in Great Varieties.—Mechanical Toys, Musical Toys, Inkstands, Decanters, Speaking Animals, Fun Toys, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

JUST ARRIVED, a splendid assortment of Ladies' and Gent's Tennis Shoes, Ladies' and Gents' Brown Russia Leather Boots and Shoes made to order.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Meadows Street, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

AMERICAN DENTAL ROOMS.

THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth thus causing unpleasantness in society, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Barnes and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bole, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 23, Church Street

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of the landed property known as the "Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court" advertised to take place on Wednesday, the 29th instant, is postponed until Wednesday, the 12th June next.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

The property of an officer proceeding to England, consisting of a double-barrelled C.-F., B.-L. gun by Orr and Sons, with cases, a six chambers revolver, sword, palaquin, time-piece wearing apparel, compass, reading books, and other sundry articles.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome miniature circular fronted double seated brougham.
1 handsome English built phaeton by Silk and Sons.
1 " strong English-built landau.
1 strong built circular fronted single seated brougham.
1 powerful Bay Arab horse, going in single and double harness.
1 grey fast-trotting pony.
1 strong dun pony.
1 dark bay waler gelding, 6 years old, 15-1, broken charger in the riding, and been ridden regularly on parade.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms four English-built carriages, just landed per ex s.s. "Deepsale."

1 grand landau, morocco lining, brake automatic action, hood, with pole.
1 grand Barouche, morocco lining, C spring and under spring pole, &c.
1 Stanhope phaeton with umbrella hood.
1 circular brougham, morocco lining for 1 or 2 horses with pole.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Pragjee Cullianjee—

D-795—S 1-2 2 bales canvas.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, May 24, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction a Maadow Street, for, the valuable stock in-trade of Messrs. Hajee Mahomed Hoosein and Co, consisting of Moradabad, Boulees, Cashmere and Bombay made coonjas, vases, trays, tumblers, sugar and biscuit boxes, sandlewood boxes, baskets, ivory napkin rings, chessmen, satin faas, china silver and gold chains, neklace, rings, brooches, silk and satin embroidered pieces, shawls, Rampore chudder, door curtains, &c.

The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 164, Girgaum Back Road, near Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy's bungalow, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of Mrs. FAVEL.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirting's.
5 " " dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 " white mulls.
1 case T Red scarves.
1 " waits scarves,
1 mahogany semigraad pianoforte by Broadwood.
1 mahogany square pianoforte by Broadwood.
2 mahogany cottage pianofortes.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Hussein Chandabhoy—

An invoice of 200 drums boiled and 100 drums raw linseed oil, ex s.s. Amarapoora.

By order of the superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores—

A quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of copper discs, cables, insulators, &c.

By order of the executors of the will of the late Mr. Goculdas Govindjee—gold cased and repeater watch by H. Hall, chains, diamond studs, gold buttons, coin diamond rings, head ornament, silver hooks, book cases, ice machine, globe lamps, &c.

AT 2-30 P. M.

1 new mahogany coloured victoria with moveable coach box.
1 handsome English built four-wheeled dog-cart.
1 strong light English-built buggy.
1 strong service able office shigram.
1 light and strong dog-cart.
1 handsome brown waler riding horse, about 7 years old, and 15 hands high.
1 handsome light victoria in good order with a set of brass mounted harness, nearly new.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Esplanade Road (ground floor), the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, glass aquarium with gold flakes, &c, the property of the late H. P. MATHEWS, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Mission Church, Girgaum, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood, and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, singers sewing machine, rich table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, table and hanging lamps, choice plants in tubs and pots, &c. the property of W. N. SHILSTNE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The garden will be sold at 5 p.m.,

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite Mr. N. M. Petit's bungalow, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood, teakwood, and mauugany household furniture, plateware, neat crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany cottage pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons, a handsome strong light wagonette, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's patent kerosine hanging and table lamps, Persian carpets, &c, the property of W. C. BAGNEL, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE MATUNGA ROAD, AT NAIGAUM.

On SATURDAY, the 1st June, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Mr. Krushnarao Bhasserjee Rele, the transferee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Narayen Ramchunder, the undermentioned landed properties, viz.:—

Firstly.—All that piece of ground, formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 11 and now under No. 14538, with the messuage or chawl standing thereon, situate at Naigaum, on the east side of Matunga road, formerly in the registration sub-district of Maudvie and now in the Registered sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 2693·3 9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by a public passage and partly by the property now or late of Soonderjee Lowjee, on the west by the Matunga Road, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the property now or late of Soonderjee Lowjee, which said land and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. —Street No. —

Secondly.—All that vacant piece of land, formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 13 and now under No 14538, admeasuring 71 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the west side of the said Matunga Road at Naigaum, formerly in the Registration subdistrict of Maudvie, and now in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Matunga Road, and on the north, south and west by the property of now or late of Soonderjee Lowjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NEW LINE STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

By order of the mortgagee, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1886, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Ramchundra Gunputjee, Narayen Ramchunder, Gujanun Ramchander, and Anundrao Ramchunder, the following property will be sold by Public Auction on the premises by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, on FRIDAY, the 7th day of June, 1889, at 1 p.m.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1,076 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No. 596, and for Quit and Ground Rent under No. 1,160, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 21, 22, and 23, formerly and now in the occupation of the said mortgagors (Ramchander) Gunputjee, and others) and their tenants, situate on the north side of the New Line Street, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Fort, and bounded on the east by the property of Bhao Balset and the property of Moroba Sewajee, on the west by the property of the late Bhowanjee Morojee, on the north partly by the property of Lukshuman Kessowjee and partly by the property of Ramchunder Narayen and Narayen Raghoba, and on the south by the said New Line Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers, or to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, Solicitors for the mortgagee.—Dated the 11th day of August, 1883.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, May 24, 1889.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge,
18, Marine St., Bombay.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 22, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 23.

EXCEPTING quotations for Chartered and Mercantile Bank shares, which come 10s. higher for the former and 10s. lower for the latter at £27 and £23, respectively, all the usual financial items wired daily from London are the same as in Tuesday's message, Consols remaining at 99⅛ and Silver at 42½d. per oz. At the usual Indian Council Biddings yesterday about 13½ lakhs of Bills were allotted to Calcutta, 14½ lakhs to Bombay, and nearly 3 lakhs to Madras at 1s. 4 7-32d; and of Wire Transfers. Some 15½ lakhs were allotted to Calcutta, 4½ lakhs to Bombay, and 4¾ lakhs to Madras at 1s. 4 5 16d; in addition to which, 6 extra lakhs of Transfers on Bombay were placed at 1s. 4 11-32d. and 2 lakhs on Calcutta at the same rate. The regular sales show an advance of 1-32d. in last week's allotments, in each medium of remittance, but the rate of the extra Transfers has been attained twice in the meantime.

Linseed continues to improve, and we note a further advance in the price of Calcutta seed to arrive by either route, in a firm market. Liverpool quotations, however, come unaltered, as also does that for Bombay seed at 41s. per quarter to arrive. Rapeseed remained firm at previous prices. Wheat was dull, and Club No. 2 was again 3d. per quarter lower to arrive by Canal and Cape.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, and Surats said to be easier; but spot prices show no movement in any item. American arrivals, however, though unchanged in the most distant position, were 3-64d. per pound lower for June-July deliveries, and 1-32d. down for all others. The day's imports were 13,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, ready Mid-Uplands remained at 11¼ cents; but August Futures 6 points lower at 10·71 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were pretty heavy, and the total figures for the three years now compare as follows:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	2,000	2,600	1,600
Four days' Receipts ...	5,000	15,500	6,800
Since 1st Sept. 1888.....	5,430,000	5,339,500	5,163,000

Business in our local Cotton market has been on a smaller scale than was the case yesterday, enquiry both from experts and local consumers having been comparatively languid, and the sales have only reached the moderate figures, for this part of the season, of some 2,500 bales. The bulk of the purchases has been made up of Bengals, at Rs. 197-207; Julgaum, at Rs. 221½; Dhollera, at Rs. 211-15; and Dharwar, at Rs. 232½-33; and the balance of Westerns, at Rs. 218; Dhulia, at Rs. 208-9; and Compta, at Rs. 209½ per candy. The market closed with a steady feeling and yesterday's prices still quoted all round.

WHEAT has been dull in tone, and prices have given way 1 to 2 annas per cwt. The decline has brought forward buyers, and we report a considerable business, the following being the quotations at closing:—

White Pessy 91 per cent...	4- 8-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 " ...	4- 7-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	4- 5-0	"
Red Delhi	4- 1-0	"
Hard Yellow.....	4- 6-0 to Rs. 4-7-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	4- 7-0	"
Hard Red	3-14-0	"

SEEDS.—Considerable transactions have taken place to-day in this market, more particularly in *Linseed*, the price of which has advanced 1 anna per cwt., say to Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 7 per cwt., other descriptions remaining unaltered; but the general tone of the market is firm.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,512 bales
Wheat	50,572 cwt.
Linseed	12,208 "
Rapeseed	9,500 "
Gingelly	1,095 "
Poppy seed	1,676 "
Groundnuts	880 "
Caster seed	2,931 "

PRODUCE are quiet but steady. Shippers rather unwillingly submit to the late advance; and no fresh engagements of importance have transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened steady at our previous quotations, Bank Demand at 1s. 4 11-32d. having been available for a short time. No Mercantile Bills, however, have come out at 1s. 4½d. for 3 months' sight Credits, and we close with a quieter feeling. A transaction between banks is reported at 1s. 4 7-32d. in Telegraphic for the middle of June to middle of July transfer. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 4 5-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4½d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 ⅜d.	"
Francs do. .....,	1·73½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The Bank of Bengal having lowered its rate by one per cent. yesterday, making the minimum 8 per cent. and an idea having been prevalent in some quarters that our own Presidency Bank might follow suit, this market opened with a strong feeling and a good enquiry for Fours for cash, and for the near account at 99 15-16, the rate soon advancing to par on each line, at which it remained steady at the close; the 30th June account being quoted at 100 3-16, and 4½ per cents. at 104½.

The directors of the Bank of Bombay, however, made no change at their board meeting this afternoon, and their minimum remains at 9 per cent. per annum.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day on account of a Parsee holiday.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.

Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,

Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Farnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS,

BONHAM-CARTER.—May 18, at Lahore, the wife of Herman Bonham-Carter, Royal Engineers, of a son.

CAUDLE.—May 18, at Hatipoti, Sibsagar, the wife of C E Candle, of a daughter.

POGOSE.—May 15, at No 9, Ballygunge, Circular Road, the wife of John N Pogose Esq. of son.

TAYLOR.—May 13 at Balstrode, Sitapur, the wife of Lieut-Colonel L W Taylor, R A, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LEVETT-YEATS.—May 18, at Lahore, of dysentery, Amy, the beloved wife of S K Levett-Yeats.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1889.

APPARENTLY the "careful examination" which the Cabinet last week bestowed on the question whether to abolish the Irish-Viceroyalty or to replace that institution by a Prince of the Blood residing in Dublin has resulted in a disposition to do both. It is not to be supposed that sixty Irish Peers and Conservative members of Parliament—for the Nationalist Members are not likely to have any hand in the business—have assembled in solemn conclave to adopt a memorial to Lord Salisbury, praying him to take a particular course, unless they had very good reason to believe that the Prime Minister would be prepared to accede to their prayer. There has been no indication whatever of any movement of public opinion either in England or in Ireland in favour of this method of solving the political difficulties which have evidently been gathering strength precisely in proportion to the confidence of the asseverations of ministerial scribes that the whole trouble is over and that nothing was left to be desired but the continuance in office of the Chief Secretary, Mr. Balfour. As it happens, the nephew of the Prime Minister is particularly desirous of succeeding to Mr. Smith's position as Leader of the House of Commons on the elevation of that Minister, whose health is failing, to the House of Lords. It has become evident that some means must be found to carry on the administration in Ireland without Mr. Balfour. In addition to this personal consideration the discredit into which the Viceroyalty has fallen during the incumbency of the Marquis of Loudonderry, who allowed himself to become a mere cypher while the Chief Secretary managed everything according to his own lights, considerably narrows the circle of Conservative and Unionist noblemen amongst whom a Viceroy must be found. No nobleman of standing in public life would accept so thankless an office, even for the salary of £20,000 a year, which attaches to it. By the creation of a Secretary of State, the Chief Secretaryship with its associations would disappear, and probably Sir Michael Hicks-Beach might accept the position. The abolition of the Viceroyalty would, it may be thought, create a vacuum which might be filled by a Prince of the Royal Family with a Palace in Dublin. What would be the title, what the functions, of a Prince thus representing in an especial manner Her Majesty the Queen? It will be interesting to learn in what direction the ingenuity of the Marquis of Salisbury will seek for the answer which will satisfy inquirers on those points. The Prince Resident will not be Viceroy, and the Secretary of State will provide for all the cares of administration. It is not easy to say what a Prince thus situated could do to get through the years of his dignified exile. Which of the Royal Princes will be selected to fill a position so ambiguous and undefined? A Madras contemporary impetuously named H R. H. the Duke of Connaught for the post, but it is doubtful whether the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army would regard the step as one of promotion. While waiting for light on this, for the present, speculative question, it may be assumed that the changes proposed in the administrative organisation in Ireland will improve the bureaucracy which is known as "the castle" out of existence. Mr. Chamberlain, in years by no means distant, denounced "the castle" as the true source of the irritation and the ungovernable spirit which has arisen in Ireland. Lord Powerscourt in a recent contribution to one of the *Reviews* complains bitterly that the "able and intelligent" administrators who collectively form the nest of "boards" which are popularly called "the castle" should be subjected to the anathemas of Unionists like Mr. Chamberlain. But in vindicating them from the charges levelled against them the apologist made it quite plain that the hour of "the boards" in question was about to strike. They are in no sense representative bodies; they are not in touch with the country or with the people whose every movement they control; they are selected from the members of one particular caste and one particular faith. As Mr. Chamberlain had put the indictment no Irishman could stir hand or foot without being brought up by a man who knows nothing of him and of whom he knows nothing. A few weeks ago the right honourable gentleman, whose opinion on this aspect of Irish administration remain unchanged, stated that the Unionists would find they were fighting a losing battle if they had only a negative policy to oppose to that of Mr. Gladstone. In this direction, doubtless, is to be found the explanation of the sudden announcement that the Cabinet was "carefully examining" proposals for effecting administrative changes in Ireland.

WE briefly mentioned a few days since the issue by Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha of the catalogue of his collection of coins. The collection is now in Paris, where Dr. da Cunha, after exhibiting it to the Société Française de Numismatique, will dispose of it. In Paris where the students of numismatics are necessarily more abundant than in Bombay, the scientific value of such a collection will be appreciated, though the right place for it, if the British Government could recognize their obligations in regard to numismatic researches, which have a close relation to the history of India, would be, not in Paris, but in the British Museum or some national institution in England. It comprises no fewer than 8,300 specimens, of which over a thousand belong to the various dynasties under the Eastern Khalifate. The coins of these dynasties which Dr. da Cunha has got together, in fact largely exceed the corresponding collection in the British Museum, and are second in importance and number only to the gold and silver coins of the Oriental Khalifate in the Bibliotheque Nationale at Paris. The presumptive rarity of many of the coins included in the collection is attested by the large number of inedited specimens—a number which may possibly be reduced when the catalogue falls into the hands of experts in Europe, but which would even then be very large. The departure of Dr. da Cunha's collection for Europe deprives Bombay of a unique object of interest, the result of many years' patient, discriminating, and costly acquisition. Dr. da Cunha laid the basis of it in his investigation of the Indo-Portuguese coins, and important additions were made to it in the collections acquired by the late Mr. Gibbs and Dr. Bhau Daji. Bombay is favourably situated for a numismatic centre, and Dr. da Cunha has made good use of the opportunities which the presence in this city of a highly diverse and representative community has given him. At Rawal Pindi, Peshawar, and Mooltan large numbers of coins from Central Asia are acquired by dealers with a certain rough empirical knowledge of their value, and they ultimately find their way here, so that it is not, comparatively speaking, difficult to get together a good representative collection of, for example, Bactrian and Scythian coins, while the close relation of the port with the Persian Gulf enables a vigilant amateur in Bombay to acquire a good many coins from the countries and the periods covered by the dynasties that ruled under the Baghdad Khalifate. While, however, collections may be easily found here, they are not so easily kept here to any good purpose, and it is not astonishing that Dr. da Cunha, after such a long and costly service in the cause, should desire to act in slight contradiction to the eminent French numismatist, who described himself and his fellow-workers as *soldats sans solde*. We hope that the learned Bombay numismatist, after having recouped himself something of the outlay he has made, will be able to resume his contributions to numismatic science, for it would be a pity if the advantages which Bombay presents to a collector were to cease to be made use of.

As we are so accustomed in this country to accept our fashions, amusements, manners, and customs at second-hand from England, it is interesting to find that now and then Anglo-India repays the debt and reacts upon the mother-country. This reaction can, indeed, be only very limited. It is difficult for the few hundred Anglo-Indians drawing their pensions or furlough allowances at home to leaven appreciably the thirty-five million of inhabitants that the United Kingdom now contains. Nevertheless, traces of Anglo-Indian influence are discernible in English society. The Indian dishes brought home from the East have been kindly received in England, and many of them have firmly established their position in English bills of fare. Cautnee, curry, mulligatawny are now familiar household words at home, and even pillao is not entirely unknown. A taste for Indian furniture and ornaments has also been spread pretty widely over the United Kingdom by Anglo-Indians and cold-weather visitors to India, who have returned with boxes full of Hindu gods, silver Cutch work, Afghan tulwars, brass work, Surat carving, and so on, for the benefit of themselves or of their friends and relations. We have even heard of attempts made, though not with much success, to moderate the heat of English summer noons by imitating the khus-khus tatties employed so effectively up-country to moisten and cool the hot dry winds. The last attempt in the direction of paying to Anglo-India the sincere flattery of imitation appears in a recent number of *Time*. A writer in that journal suggests to Londoners of small means the advisability of adopting the Indian chummery system. There is, he thinks, no conceivable reason why two married couples with a joint income of £600 a year should not settle together in Bloomsbury, which abounds in fine houses with rents ridiculously small for their sizes, and there live a comfortable, nay almost a luxurious, life, accessible to all their friends and surrounded by all the inexhaustible advantages of the great Metropolis. This, he urges, would be a far preferable lot to the genteel poverty and semi-starvation endured in small suburban villas by many young married couples who have had the temerity to marry on £300 a year. The picture he draws of Indian chummeries is attractive enough to allure the sanguine young married couple, and the suggestion in his article may perhaps improve the value of house property in Bloomsbury. But, like many pictures of Indian life, it is somewhat tinted with *couleur de rose*. The system of chummeries does not always work so "admirably and pleasantly," as Mr. G. S. Layard would have his readers to believe. When several men join together, either by themselves or with a single married couple, everything as a rule goes smoothly enough. But the combination advocated in *Time* is the union in one house of two married couples, which is found by experience to be by no means such a harmonious arrangement. It succeeds so very seldom that when it does, the two ladies who manage to pass day after day in harmony while their liege lords are away at office, deserve a good deal more than the Dunmow flitch of bacon. There are so many causes of disagreement that may arise in the course of a long Indian day. Good-natured rivalry in bonnets or dresses, which, when the ladies live in different bungalows, only gives a pleasant zest to life, may become deadly animosity between two ladies living in the same bungalow and meeting every hour of the day. Then, again, there is the question of giving orders. It does not often happen that one married lady is willing to give up all the control of the house-keeping arrangements to another, and it is difficult to make a fair division of authority. If they determine to rule on alternate days, like Roman consuls, there are apt to be violent breaches in the continuity of domestic policy. The servants will be blamed by one mistress for doing what they were told to do on the previous day by their other mistress, and by such conflict of orders will be driven to distraction. But it is unnecessary to detail the many possibilities of disagreement under such a *condominium*. There are whisperings that the combination of two families in one bungalow in India is only as workable and pleasant as Mr. Layard imagines, in very exceptional cases. So if it is found to work admirably in Bloomsbury, Kensington, or Bayswater, it can only be because London ladies are peculiarly easy-going and capable of making mutual concessions.

IT is a sign of the times to find a journal of "Fashions for May" devoting the whole of an article to the consideration of the best costumes for young ladies to wear at graduation ceremonials. A study of this article, so far as we have been able to understand it, has tended to enhance our ideas of the capacity of the sweet girl graduate, for if in addition to the books of Euclid and mathematical formulæ and the languages and philosophies she has to carry in her head into the examination hall, she can also find room and memory for the considerations set forth in this monitor of fashion, man—proud man—had better throw up the sponge at once and retire into a back seat. "When a young woman," the writer says, "has received a thorough training, she will not dress badly, ostentatiously, or with eccentricity, and least of all on that day of days when she bids farewell to her school-life and steps out into the busy world to take her place among its men and women. One of the most serious objections in the minds of conservative high-bred men and women to girls receiving a university education is the fear lest, in becoming learned, they grow uncomely and neglectful of those charms of person which make them attractive. Under these circumstances there are naturally many things to be considered. "It is not only in the richness of a gown, but also in its grace of form, richness of tint, and adaptation to the occasion that the observer discovers beauty and the presence of that subtle charm variously denominated style or becomingness." However, "the maiden of educated taste will readily recognize the shade best adapted to her style." All the same, just to assist her, we suppose, it is laid down that a girl with clear white complexion tinged with red may wear pearl or blue white, whilst she with little or no colour should select ivory or sea-shell white. "A smooth glossy fabric should not be worn by a stout girl, for its glare exaggerates her plumpness," and a too vivid white produces the same undesirable effect. "Of course the slender maiden looks well in glossy textures, even though she is not so likely to wear them adjusted smoothly to her figure," which shows that the slender maiden deserves the poet's caution, "trust her not, she is fooling thee." "The girl who is very tall and very slim will wisely select a full or gathered design for her graduation costume." "The stout girl who is tall will look stately in a gown of cashmere, serge, or similar fabric with the bodice arranged rather plainly and the skirt slightly draped." One gown fully described by the writer is of a fetching kind with a charming baby waist and sleeves and a "milk-maid skirt" with a hem four inches deep above, which is a cluster of three overlapping tucks each feather-stitched at the top. The poet admired "a cuff neglectful and thereby ribbands to flow confusedly," but the writer of this article takes a different view. "If the wearer's arms are very long or not very plump, she will wisely have wide cuffs that are largest at the top." Hints are added for the cut of a gown for "a girl with a plump white throat," and a catalogue of the various kinds of "suitable materials" is given, which throws light upon the length of milliners' bills. These are China crêpe, surah, silk mull, China silk, Bengaline, veloutine, cashmere, abbess veiling with hem-stitched borders, nun's veiling with satin striped or plain selvedges, lace net, Henrietta, mohair, challis, Turkish crepiline, and a dozen others. By careful attention to the principles expounded in this valuable article the sweet girl graduate "may create a pleasing impression that shall last and be treasured to her advantage in the recollection of every beholder," and we have no hesitation in saying that she fully deserves so to do. If the male B.A. had a tenth as much to think about, his graduation costume on his day of days would be a strait waistcoat.

MR. A. C. TREVOR, C. S., has been appointed to act as Commissioner in Sind during the absence of Mr. C. B. Pritchard, C. S., C.S.I.

SURGEON P. D. C. BARRY will act as Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence in the Grant Medical College, during the absence of Brigade-Surgeon Lyon.

IT is hereby notified for the information of the public that the taking up of the buoys on the coast of the Bombay Presidency for the monsoon commenced on the 15th instant.

THE Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Candy sat on the Appellate Side of the High Court on Wednesday and yesterday to dispose of criminal work during the vacation.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

KING HUMBERT IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, MAY 22.

A grand review of troops was held to-day, which was witnessed by King Humbert and the Emperor William. Their Majesties and the principal Generals afterwards lunched together, when toasts were drunk to the Armies of Italy and Germany.

THE NEWMARKET STAKES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 23.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs the following results of the race for the Newmarket Stakes :—Donovan first, Turcophone second, and Laureate third. Donovan won by two lengths in a canter. The Derby betting is now 5 to 4 on Donovan ; 6 to 1 against Eldorado ; and 100 to 8 against Pioneer and Enthusiast.

Some cavalry and infantry have been ordered to Chaman as escort to the railway workers.

THE POONA CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 23.

Proceedings have been resumed this evening at five. Resolution about the forest grievances of last year has been reaffirmed. A request has been made to Government that the report made by the officer entrusted with the enquiry into the working of the Agriculturists Relief Act be published. A scheme for the reform of legislative councils has been passed. The following new subjects for discussion at the coming Congress were proposed :—Provincial, finance, revenue settlement, national fund for the Congress constitution and rules of working of the Congress, provision for appeals on the decisions of assessing officers before an officer not connected with the Revenue Department, with regard to income tax and the abolition of summary powers in cases punishable with imprisonment. A memorial is to be sent to the Secretary of State for extending Lord Reay's period of office.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, with the homeward Indian mails of the 17th May, arrived here at 5 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 22.

The Anchor Line steamer Karamania left here for Bombay this afternoon.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacArthur arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, MAY 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, MAY 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan arrived here from Colombo this morning.

TRIESTE, MAY 22.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company's s s Imperator, which left Bombay on the 5th instant, arrived here to-day.

HONGKONG, MAY 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kashgar (extra) arrived here from Bombay on the 20th instant.

COLOMBO, MAY 23.

French Mail steamer Ava, from Suez, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats easier.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	¼
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	87½
4 per cent. Rupee per	67⅝
4½ per cent. „	70⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
Bar Silver	42⅛

SIR CHARLES WARREN arrived at Singapur on the 6th instant, and took over the command of the forces of the colony. He then started with the Governor on a tour of inspection to Salangor.

THE Commander-in-Chief's Kashmir trip came to a close with the arrival at Murree late on Monday evening. The party were detained for the greater part of the day on their last march by a landslip which blocked the road, and was not passed without some risk on the part of the travellers. Sir Frederick Roberts was to leave Murree for Lahore on Tuesday.

THE 2,000 *mainas* from Laghman, which the Amir has sent for to let loose in Turkistan as a memorial of his restored rule, reached Mazar-i-Sharif safely, and the Amir has let them go in the gardens of the Ziarat of Sakhi Shah.

A SEVERE shock of earthquake, accompanied by a loud rumbling noise, is reported to have occurred at Darjeeling at 2-30 a.m. on Sunday.

AN anonymous donor, believed to be a Marwari trader of Calcutta, has offered Rs. 10,000 to build a resthouse for pilgrims on the Juggernath road, near Cuttack.

THE Hyderabad Minister announces in the *Jarida* of 19th Ramzan, 1306, with very great regret that Raja Rajayon Rajah Narayen Pershad Narainder, Maharajah Bahadur Peshkar, breathed his last on Tuesday, the 13th Ramzan, at 11 p.m. The late Maharajah was one of the pillars and hereditary nobles of this State, and conducted his duties for 36 years with credit. He officiated on occasions for the late Minister, and after his death he was at the head of the Administration for one year. He gave satisfaction to His Highness in every respect by his faithfulness and devotion. The Minister feels very keenly his loss, and expresses his sympathy with the members of the family. His Highness has very graciously desired him to give expression to his regret at the death of this old and much respected nobleman, and to communicate to his family the Nizam's sympathy in their bereavement.

A CORRESPONDENT from Gnatong writes that all hopes entertained there of orders for an immediate advance into the Chumbi Valley have been abandoned. The constant passage of messengers between Rinchagong and Darjeeling shows that negociations are still active, while the discharge of all extra coolies and the stopping of further storage of supplies point to a pacific conclusion.

I READ in one of the newspapers, writes the *World*, that in June next Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia is to become the husband of Princess Sophia of Prussia, the real fact being that this young Prince, who is the only brother of the Duchess of Connaught, and the possessor of great estates and an immense fortune, is going to marry the Princess Louise of Augustenburg, a younger sister of the German Empress, and grand-niece (through her mother, Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe-Langenburg) of the Queen, while Princess Sophia, one of the younger sisters of the German Emperor, is betrothed to the Crown Prince of Greece, and will be married to him at Athens in October.

THE DELICATE QUESTION.

(FROM A "SECOND-CLASS" PASSENGER.)

DEESA, MAY 22.

IN these days of impecuniosity, depreciated rupees, and general longing for economy in any direction, some of your readers who have perused the correspondence on "The Delicate Question" of officers going second-class may like to hear how the writer (who belongs to the most impecunious) fared in his endeavours to get the longest glimpse of the old country at the least possible expense. With this laudable intention, he found himself, on one fine smashing day, in the city of ducks and passengers, awaiting the time to embark as a second-class traveller on board one of the largest of the magnificent fleet owned by the renowned P. & O. The scene of the departure of the mail is so well-known that nothing further need be said than that at the appointed hour the signal bell was rung, affectionate "good-byes" were said, a very energetic tiffin party stayed their vocal efforts, and emerged from the saloon—some of them making for the ship's boats under the impression that they were getting into the steam launch—and with mutual cheers, the big ship started westward and the tug Bombaywards, and we were off.

Naturally, after the preliminary excitement of the start, the first thing to do was to see the cabin. There was, of course, no difficulty in finding it, but having done so, not much of it was visible, as it was already occupied by the two men who were to be my fellow-voyagers, and, as one of them was nearly as big as the cabin, the view was limited. However, travelling being no new thing to either of us, our kit was soon arranged, and we began to settle down, and as soon as we had mutually agreed to our various positions, we proceeded to inspect the rest of our shipmates. Every nook and cranny was filled, and where there were not grown-up people, the space was very much more than filled by children of all sorts, sizes, and complexions. Dear things, we love them all, in spite of their pleasant habits. For the first day or two the saloon at meal times was not crowded, but on the third day, I don't think there was sitting-room for one more adult. We were a motley crew, and represent a great many of the various branches of occupation which give us curry and rice in India.

The Army was represented in three ranks, from Field Officer to Subaltern. Education shows itself as much at home here as at Simla. We were provided with two representatives of Medical Science. Law and Order were in no danger, for we had several members of the Police. Opium is anything but saporific. Indigo does not induce the Blues. The D. P. W. works hard at doing nothing, and does it well. We should not have been at fault if put on a desert island with a steam-engine and a line of rails, for we had a driver who, I am sure, must be first rate. And when I say that two or three ladies made up our complement, I think it will be agreed that we were mixed. However, like shandy-gaff, it was a mixture that went down and uncommonly well, and I don't think there was one of us who was not as comfortable as we can be when having only half a square foot of cabin to call his own The children were as various as their elders, but mostly "villanous exceedingly," and gave rise to embarrassing circumstances. They lay about generally at the top of any convenient stairs, and when not engaged in falling down they tripped the unwary. In the former case, all the humane within reach rushed violently at the stairs generally from opposite directions with a result of concussion and objurgation better imagined than described. In the latter, an inoffensive passenger, who contemplates waking at 8-bells (we are nothing if not nautical), gets to the top of the companion, there steps on something soft, which struggles, and the subsequent proceedings interest him farmore. These little vagaries on the part of the larger ones and a habit of requiring meals at awkward times in public on the part of the smaller ones, which rendered it dangerous to go suddenly round corners, endeared the embryo statesmen and women to no more than can be realized by the uninitiated.

The hours for meals were to Anglo-Indians, it must be admitted, trying. A large breakfast at 8 30 a.m., dinner at 1-30 p.m., and tea at 6-30, with a supper of biscuits and cheese on which to dream of "One" is not what one particularly longs for in sane moments, but custom is everything, and it is within the bounds of possibility that these hours will be imported to India hereafter. The eggs we were supplied with were not capable of importation. They may come in useful if we are boarded by pirates. The administration of a few would repulse a host. This, I think, is by no means the fault of the company, but the hens which laid them must have been of ill-regulated minds or timed their period of incubation badly, and finding no effect, gave it up. Otherwise, I must say, the food we got was excellent.

The morning bath was a little trying to one's temper. We had only one bath-room for 48 passengers. A notice affixed on the wall said that only ten minutes were allowed to each bather, and the meanest capacity knows that at that rate 8 hours were required for the lot. This implied a considerable amount of early rising, patience, and determination. The man who came off best was he who did not bathe, but we did not like him. The next most fortunate was the cool gentleman who slept till the first b ll (8 a.m.), walked into the tub just as every one else had iven it up as a bad job, and had breakfast late. We discovered a great deal of talent which was as various as our other characteristics, but ran principally in the musical line. Two of our ladies presided alternately at the piano, and many and vigorous were the choruses we assisted at. The death of Nelson, "Three Jolly Post-Boys," "Come into the Garden, Maud," and "John Brown's Knapsack" were specimens of our melodies. We gathered round the piano on alternate evenings and amused ourselves much, also some of the passengers at the other end of the ship.

We did not recognize "1st class," who assembled and listened. Some were severe. One night a lady was seen to be listening attentively to a song, and at its end cruelly remarked, "Do they call this an entertainment?" Now, we didn't and we didn't ask the superior inhabitants of the other end to attend. So this was quite uncalled-for severity. However, we were much amused when her partner (to whom the remark was made) detailed it to us. We spent a good deal of time in the harmless amusement of six-penny whist, and I am not convinced that our game was inferior to the ordinary game of the ordinary club of gorgeous Hindostan. Of course the play sometimes arrived through American leads, echo and underplay, at most unmistakeable Bumple puppy, but it entirely fulfilled its mission in getting through the hours, and we laughed at one another's mistakes as gaily as can be.

Exercise was difficult to obtain, and one individual who considered it essential to health evolved a good plan for obtaining it. He walked up and down the bath-room uninterruptedly from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. A young gentleman, a passenger at the other end of the ship, complained to us that life is not as jolty as that on a trooper, because he could get no peony nap, and the swells will play nothing but sovereign and half-crown, to which "it doesn't run." By the way, this same young gentleman had not been long in India, and had learnt some Hindostani, of which he was proud. On the first evening he came down and saw the cow being milked. He looked on for some time and then said sadly :—"What a swindle to bring such a jolly-looking *byle* out to India." He hasn't heard the last of the *byle* yet I believe. Each day we created a little spurious excitement by a mild gamble on the day's run. This and breakfast, with "bull," and other mild amusements, filled the time till dinner at 1-20 p.m., after which and a smoke we settled down to whist and so got through our day.

I think I have said enough, however, to show that in the second-class we were fairly well off and comfortable. We are certainly short in the steward line, as the ship had not her full complement, but when one looks to the saving of expense, I am so convinced of the actual advantage of the proceeding that, except under very exceptional circumstances, I shall no more spend my leave at the hills.

THE Calcutta Appeal Court on Monday, in the Champion salvage case, awarded the owners of the tug Rescue £2,400 at the rate of exchange that obtained on the date of the decree passed by the original court with costs of appeal.

THE THAKOR OF BHAVNAGAR'S GENEROSITY.

WITH regard to an offer by His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Bhavnagar of Rs. 30,000 for an Endowment Fund for the training and maintenance of nurses at the Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, and of a bust of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress for the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the following correspondence and Government Resolution are published :—

Bombay Castle, 23rd May 1889.

Letter from His Highness Sir Takhtsingji Jaswantsingji, G.C.S.I., Thakor Saheb of Bhavnagar, dated 20th May 1889 :—

"It has been my custom ever since I assumed the administration of my State to celebrate the Queen-Empress's Birthday by various acts of charity for the benefit of my subjects, and this year although I shall be away from my territory on that auspicious day, it will be celebrated there, in accordance with instructions sent by me, in a like manner. I am further desirous of celebrating the forthcoming anniversary by inaugurating some benevolent work, the benefits of which might reach a large numberof people; and for that purpose I propose to place at the disposal of your Excellency's Government a sum of Rs. 30,000 (thirty thousand). I understand that there has been felt for a long time past the want of trained nurses throughout the Presidency, and now that there has been established a splendid system of hospitals in Bombay during your Excellency's régime, and mostly through your beneficent encouragement, the want is likely to be felt more and more every day. It is my intention, therefore, to make a beginning towards supplying it, and I propose to devote the abovementioned sum to an Endowment Fund for the training and maintenance of nurses at the Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital or any of the hospitals connected with the Grant Medical College under the following conditions :—

a.—That the amount be placed in the name and at the disposal of the following Trustees :—

I—The Principal of the Grant Medical College for the time being.

II—The Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the time being.

III.—The First Physician of the Kama Hospital for the time being.

IV.—A representative of the Thakor of Bhavnagar for the time being.

V.—The Lady who superintends the nursing establishment of all or any of the hospitals above-mentioned, and in case of there being two or more ladies qualified as aforesaid such one as the other Trustees may elect.

b.—That the entire management of the Fund shall be at the discretion and under the supervision of the said Trustees.

c.—That it shall be competent to the Trustees to invest the capital in any securities which they may consider advisable except personal securities, and that only the interest thereof shall be utilised for the purpose aforesaid.

"If your Excellency should be pleased to entertain my proposal, and agree to the conditions here set forth, I shall leave the framing of any rules, &c., for the guidance of the Trustees to your Excellency's Government.

"It is, moreover, my intention at this opportunity to mark my appreciation of the laudable undertaking which has been set on foot in Bombay to commemorate the happy event of Her Majesty's Jubilee. The Victoria Technical Institute is a school, the benefits of which will be far reaching in a direction hitherto unexplored in this country ; and in order that within its walls there may be a visible symbol of the august Lady whose name it bears I propose to present it with a marble bust of the Queen-Empress. I learn that the Kensington Vestry have recently selected for their Town Hall a bust of Her Majesty from amongst the o e exhibited in the studios of various artists, and I have much pleasure in asking your Excellency to permit a copy thereof (towards the expense of which I have set apart a sum of Rs. 5,000) to be placed in a conspicuous part of the Victoria Technical Institute.

"Should these proposals meet with your Lordship's approval, I shall thank your Excellency to publish the necessary sanction of Government thereto on the auspicious day with which it is my desire to connect them."

RESOLUTION.

The Governor in Council has much pleasure in acknowledging this fresh proof of His Highness' public spirited benevolence whereby valuable assistance is given to the ladies who have undertaken the arduous and responsible duties of nursing the patients at the various hospitals connected with the Grant Medical College. The funds placed at the disposal of Government will at once be transferred to the Board of trustees constituted in accordance with His Highness' wishes. The Governor in Council has been gratified to learn that it is His Highness' intention to present a bust of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

J. DE C. ATKINS,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

MR. STANLEY'S company claims to be an "opera bouffe and pantomime" troupe, but after witnessing Wednesday evening's performance of Henry J. Byron's "Our Boys," one is inclined to think they have as much right to call themselves a comedy company, too. "Our Boys" is one of the very best of modern comedies, rivalling in piquancy of dialogue and the genius displayed in construction, "Caste', and "School," and other Robertsonian comedies. It has lived, while many comedies have been produced, been voted clever, had amazingly successful runs, and vanished, and will doubtless live to see many more born, live, and die. It is, nevertheless, a difficult comedy to play with due effect, and although, with more rehearsal than had evidently been devoted to it, there might have been less need of the prompter, the comedy, nevertheless, went with remarkable smoothness from beginning to end, and was evidently enjoyed, from the heartiness of the laughter which at intervals rang through the theatre. Mr. H. Pyne was quietly amusing as Sir Geoffrey, and the same might almost be said of Mr. Fletcher as Talbot. The largest share of the honours, however, fell, and deservedly so, to Mr. W. Driscoll as Perkin Middlewick. He was, to put it briefly, extraordinarily droll, and it was he who was responsible for most the laughter. Miss Schelericka not only made a pretty Mary Melrose, but presented us with a portrait very near the ideal as originally played at home. During this visit Miss Schelericka has not had many opportunities of showing what she could do, but her appearance on Wednesday evening showed that she possesses no small amount of that talent necessary to make of her a successful comedienne. Miss F. Stanley undertook the rôle of Violet Melrose, and Miss N. De Lorme successfully played the matronly Clarissa Champneys. "Maritana" is announced for this evening.

SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions have been received into the Bank of Bombay yesterday, 23rd May 1889, on account of the above Fund :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
The Executor and Executrix of the late Sett Dwarkadass Vussonjee	500	0	0
Haji Esmael Goolam Mahomed	400	0	0
J. C. Dubash	10	0	0
For the late Byramji Poon, through Edulji Rustomji Cama	10	0	0
Bunde Khoda, through Edulji Rustomji Cama	5	0	0
Total Rs...	925	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged...1	12,703	2	0
Grand Total Rs...1,	13,628	2	0

THE BOMBAY MINT.

THE following is the statement of silver balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 22nd May 1889 :—

		Rs.
Value of silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 15th May 1889		36,98,173
Value of Government silver on do. do. ...		50,07,025
	Total...Rs	87,05,198
Add—Silver received during the week on account of the Currency Dept.	13,17,137	
Do. do. Government ..	1,977	13,19,114
	Rs.	1,00,24,312
Deduct—New coin paid to the Reserve Treasury during the week..	22,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	2,549	22,02,549
Balance on evening of the 22nd May 1889.....Rs.		78,21,763

The Balance comprises—

	Rs.	
Silver held on account of the Currency Department ..	35,15,310	
Do. Government....	43,06,453	
There is in addition awaiting assay —		78,21,763
Bullion belonging to private individuals	9,57,782	
Do. to Govt. ...	3 000	
	[9,60,782	

NEW WING OF THE TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—No doubt many of your readers as well as myself have been waiting to see something in the daily newspapers of the new additions to the Government Telegraph Offices lately completed. I particularly wished to see it, as I was anxious to know who was responsible for that grotesque and comical figure with a walking-stick, supposed to be "Mercury," that forms the terminal of the central tower of the new wing. I am astonished at the Government authorities of the present day allowing such a crudely modelled representation of what should be a beautiful figure. Examine the front and back views, and it will be found that the would-be sculptor has not the vaguest notion of anatomy. The workmanship, too, as seen from below, appears to be extremely rough. Compare the modelling of this figure with that of "Telegraph" on the corresponding tower (Mr. Kipling's, I believe), and it will be observed in the one case that it is the work of a master, while in the other it is of a man who is ignorant of the elementary principles of sculpture. At the same time I may add that both figures are too small for the heights they occupy, and their supports decidedly give an appearance of great weakness. It is laughable to think that such a production in these enlightened days should be allowed to crown the tower of such an important public building, and it ought, in the interests of art, to be removed at once. Government at great expense keep up a School of Art, where this special class of work can be obtained, and I hold that they should insist upon this institution being made use of by the Public Works Department to prevent such monstrosities adorning our public buildings.—Yours, &c.,

May 23. ARTIST.

THE FOREIGN MAIL.

THE following memorandum has been issued by the Inspector-General of the Railway Mail Service in India :—

In consequence of the acceleration of the mail trains of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways and of the change in the hours of their departure from Bombay, the hour up to which special trains carrying the foreign mail can be despatched in order to catch up the ordinary mail will be considerably extended.

At present the mail train of the G. I. P. Railway (N. E. line) leaves Bombay at 6-30 p. m., and can be detained half an hour for the foreign mails if the mail steamer is signalled not later than 3-30 p. m.

The mail train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway leaves Bombay at the same time, and can be detained an hour and-a-half if the steamer is signalled not later than 4-30 p. m.

If the steamer is signalled at any time between the hours mentioned above and midnight, a special leaving Bombay not later than 3 a. m. is run on both lines to overtake the ordinary mail trains at Allahabad on the one side and Rewaree on the other. These points were fixed with reference to the time required for the special to catch up the mail trains according to the speed at which each train now travels.

From the 1st June, the mail train of the G. I. P. Railway (N. E. line) will leave Bombay at 10-0 a. m., and from the 1st July the mail train of the B. B and C. I. Railway will, it is believed, leave Bombay at 9-30 p. m. both trains running at higher speed.

In consequence of these alterations, the Director-General of the Post Office has decided that the hour up to which the specials for the conveyance of the foreign mails may be ordered shall be extended from midnight to 3-0 a. m., the time of departure of the trains being out forward from 3-0 a. m. to 6-0 a.m. *i.e.*, the difference between the time of departure of the ordinary mail trains and the latest time of starting the specials will be 8 hours on the G. I. P. Railway and 8½ hours on the B. B. and C. I Railway, instead of 8½ on both lines as now.

On the G. I. P. Railway the point at which the special starting from Bombay at 6 a. m. will catch up the ordinary mail train, allowance being made for the acceleration in the speed of the latter, will remain at Allahabad as at present. On the B. B. and C. I. Railway, owing to the fact that the ordinary mail train leaves half an hour earlier than on the G. I. P. Railway, and to the slight difference between the rate of speed of the special and ordinary mail train, the point up to which the special starting from Bombay at the latest moment, *viz.*, 6-0 a. m., must run will be extended to Hissar on the Rewaree-Ferozpere Branch, this being the route for a large portion of the mails for the Punjab and to Delhi on the main line. It must, however, be remembered that the accelerated timing of the B. B. and C. I. Railway mail trains has not yet been finally decided on and will not be introduced till the 1st July ; so that special provision must be made for the running of a special should necessity arise on this line during the month of June. The special will necessarily have to start up to as late an hour as on the G. I. P. and as the ordinary mail train leaves Bombay at 6-30 p. m. a special starting at 6 a. m. will have to run as far as Ferozepore on the Rewaree-Ferozepore Branch, and as far as Delhi on the main line of the Rajputana Railway.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERRY.—Monsieur Piquet, the Governor of Pondicherry, embarked on board the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer *Tibre*, at 7 a. m., on Saturday morning, the 18th instant, *en route* for Saigon, his Excellency having been appointed Governor-General of Indo-China, according to a telegraphic despatch received from the Minister of the Colonies, dated the 9th May. His Excellency held a hurried reception at the Government House, immediately before leaving, at which most of the chief functionaries attended. The Governor accompanied by Madame Piquet and his son, Capain Cornivel, Aide-de-Camp, and Monsieur de Rollepot, Secretary, arrived at the pier precisely at the time appointed. A detachment of sepoys under the command of an European Officer, with band, was drawn up on the Place Dupleix, presented arms and saluted as his Excellency passed on to the pier. A salute of thirteen guns was fired from the beach battery, as the port boat which conveyed the party to the steamer pulled away from the pier. Monsieur Mathivet, Director of the Interior, assumed charge as Acting Governor.—*Mail.*

A NEW SYSTEM OF PUNKAH-PULLING.—The Government of India having directed that the punkah-pulling apparatus, invented by Mr. Ewing of Barrackpore, and which had been satisfactorily tested at Calcutta, might be introduced into all Government public buildings in India, the Madras Government has decided to try this new invention at the General Hospital at the close of the hot season, when the punkahs now in use will be set free. The Superintendent of the P. W. Workshops has, therefore, been directed to arrange for the apparatus being made and fitted up, and the following officers have been appointed as a committee to report how it is suited for night as well as day work, and its cost as compared with steam apparatus or hand power ; *viz.*, the Superintendent, P. W. Workshops ; the Resident Surgeon, General Hospital ; and the Engineer, Presidency. —*Ibid.*

IN an interview with a press representative, Professor Vambery, who has returned to London from Sandringham, said his visit to England was for no other purpose than the continuation of the work he had been engaged in for twenty-five years, in writing against the approach of Russia towards India ; but when he was invited to Sandringham by the Prince of Wales, politics had nothing to do with his visit. He was greatly impressed by the cordiality and kindness of his reception by the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales. Although politics were eschewed, Her Majesty, who sat opposite to him at dinner, he having the Princess of Wales on his left, asked him many questions concerning his travels, the countries he had passed through, and the characteristics of their people. Of course, remarked the professor, Russia would not like to learn of the kindness with which I was received by the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales, but my visit was altogether of a private nature, and nothing was said in the presence of her Majesty which had any reference to political questions.

ONE of the principal motives for the recent journey to St. Petersburg of the Bokharan Ambassadors was to request the Russian Government to organise means of transit across Russia and her Asiatic possessions of Bokharan products in order to relieve the industry of that country from the drawbacks caused by the Customs authorities on the Afghan frontier. M. Vishnegradski, Minister of Finance, is stated to have promised the Ambassadors, in the name of the Emperor, that their Sovereign's wish should be satisfied.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT BARRATT has been appointed Adjutant of the 1st Sikhs.

LIEUTENANT EDWARDS has been appointed Quarter-master of the 35th Sikhs.

SURGEON-MAJOR E. COLSON, I.M.S., has been permitted to retire from the service.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. HENNELL, D.S.O., 5th B.L.I., has been granted furlough for a year.

MAJOR J. M. HUNTER has taken over charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar.

LIEUT.-COL. SCOTT, second-in-command, 3rd B. L. I., has been granted seven months' furlough.

LIEUT. J. G. WESTROPP has been appointed to act as Adjutant of the Kolhapur Infantry Corps.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT LETHBRIDGE, 6th Punjab Infantry, has been transferred to the 2-5th Gurkhas.

COLONEL W. SCOTT, S.C., Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year.

THE services of Surgeon W. H. Burke, M. B., have been replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

CAPTAIN J. W. WRAY took over charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, on the 1st inst.

SURGEON-MAJOR G. W. R. HAY, M.D., will officiate as Secretary to the Surgeon-General during the absence of Surgeon-Major Patterson.

LIEUTENANT OBBARD, Leicestershire Regiment, has been appointed to the 11th Bengal Infantry as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

THE Hon. C.B. Pritchard, C.S., C.S.I., has been permitted to resign his appointment as honorary Colonel of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

LIEUTENANT HALLOWES and Second Lieutenant Blair, 24th Punjab Infantry, supernumeraries, are appointed Wing Officers in that regiment.

SURGEON WOODWRIGHT, doing duty at Rawalpindi, has been appointed to the medical charge of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, *vice* Dr. King, who takes furlough.

MAJOR SNELL, second-in-command, Sawantwadi Local Corps, passed the higher standard on the 9th ult. in Marathi and the higher standard departmental examination.

SURGEON-MAJOR PATTERSON, M.D., I.M.S., Secretary to the Surgeon-General, H.M.'s Forces in Bombay, has been granted furlough for 182 days on medical certificate.

SURGEON H. M. MORRIS, at present in medical charge of the 2nd Bengal Infantry at Dinapore, will be relieved shortly by Surgeon-Major Seaman, and will then proceed to Peshawar to take over medical charge of the 21st Punjab Infantry.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes Company being placed on the same footing as the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, British India Steam Navigation Company, Star Line, and City Line in respect to officers travelling by such steamers being exempted from the penalties attached to their overstaying their furlough or leave out of India by reason of any delay in the arrivals of the vessels in which they return to this country, provided they take their passage in a steamer timed to arrive within the period of their furlough or leave.

BENGAL.

THE CREMATION OF A MAHOMEDAN.—Things would have gone very far had not the District Magistrate, Mr. Cooke, interposed, and the doctor Baboo assumed a penitent attitude. The plea of ignorance urged by the doctor is scarcely worth hearing. Hindoos and Mahomedans have lived side by side for a considerable length of time to have a knowledge of one another's religious customs and practices. The real fact is that the Hindoos, being conscious of possessing greater political influence, have grown audacious, and have resolved to exercise pressure upon the Mahomedans in every possible manner. The burning of a Mahomedan corpse or the offering of some similar indignity to the religious instincts of the Mahomedans may appear unimportant if cursorily viewed, but nevertheless they go a great way in affecting the mutual relations of the two communities—a serious circumstance without doubt—on which a wise [illegible] *Mahomedan Observer.*

SUSPECTED SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN.—The coroner and a jury on Monday morning viewed the body of a European, named H. B. Hughes, aged 28 years, late station-master of Diamond Harbour, who died at the Medical College on Saturday night from the effects of some irritant poison. The deceased arrived in Calcutta on the 20th ultimo, and took lodgings in the boarding-house of Mr. W. H. Walters, No. 8, Bow Bazaar Street. On the 15th instant, he left the boarding-house saying that he was going to draw his salary, but he went to the hospital, and got himself admitted as a patient. On Friday last, he left the hospital, and returned to his lodgings under the influence of liquor. At dusk the same evening, he was found on his bed foaming from the mouth, and was taken back by the police to the hospital, where he died about a couple of hours after admission. Two letters addressed to the Commissioner of Police were found in his coat-pocket ; the contents have not yet transpired.—*Daily News.*

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—John Johnson, a seaman of the ship *County of Edinburgh*, fell overboard, and was drowned on Friday last. The deceased was in the act of getting over the rail on to a staging at the side of the ship, when he got hold of a loose rope under the impression that it was secured on deck. The consequence was that he fell, striking his head on the staging, and rolling into the water. He sank instantly, and did not rise again to the surface.—*Ibid.*

THE KYAW VALLEY.

A TELEGRAM from Pokoko, dated 21st May, says the Kyaw Valley, especially the wild and jungly northern portion, has long been the favourite retreat of dacoits when hunted from the surrounding districts. Owing to the paucity of troops it has not been possible to work this valley systematically and thoroughly. After the recent Yaw revolt Boh Saga and his own trusted followers retired to this same valley, burning villages and doing other damage, and he has easily evaded the small columns sent out against him from time to time.

It has now become evident that the Kyaw Valley must be permanently held by troops or police—at all events till the capture of Boh Saga. The Chin Levy is not strong enough to hold this valley in addition to the frontier : so that Kyaw must be held either by troops or police from the Chindwin. In the meantime a small column of military police is to be told off to operate specially in the valley, the main object being the capture of Boh Saga. Mr. Macnabb, Assistant Commissioner, has just gone up to carry on these operations, in which he will be assisted by the Deputy Commissioners of Pokoko and the Chindwin.

Mr. Ross has come down from Gungaw to Pokoko to meet the Commissioner, Mr. Gladstone, to discuss Yaw affairs. It is now pretty certain that Yaw will be separated from the Pokoko district and made a special charge under Mr. Ross.

Brigadier-General Faunce has returned to Myingyan from the Chin Hills *en route* to Wellington—*Pioneer.*

THE CHIN FIELD FORCE.

Fort White, Chin Hills, 10th May.—The twelve captives whom the Saglaings promised to give up on the 8th instant were escorted into Kambale by Lumins to-day. The fact that these captives have been given up shows what pressure the Tashons are putting on the smaller tribe.

A Burmese girl who was in captivity at Jaban escaped after the fight on the 4th instant, and arrived at No. 3 Stockade to-day. She states the Chins lost about 30 or 40 in killed and wounded that day, and that they were very hard pressed for food, especially salt.

11th May.—Only two Tashons came in to trade to-day, but probably more will come in soon : their villages are a long way off.

14th May.—General Symons proceeded to the Ridge to-day. He was desirous of making reconnaissances north and south to find out if the Chins had built any new villages or not. Just after the General had left several Saglaings came in and asked to have our terms explained. Major Raikes refused to have anything to say to them till all the captives were given up. The Saglaings asked for four days in which to give up the remaining captives, and said the matter must be fully discussed by the tribe when, if the majority wished it, all the captives would be surrendered. They were granted the four days.

The Kanhows have asked the Saglaings to surrender the daughter of the Kantha Thugyee to us, as they would secure the girl's release if he could enable them to have an interview with our Political. This was obtained. They are now striving to carry out their promise and secure the girl's release. The Saglaings, it is believed, will surrender her in a day or two.—*Ibid.*

POONA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

FIRST DAY.

THE first meeting of the Provincial Conference was held at the Joshi Hall last Tuesday afternoon, Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Hari was in the chair. It was proposed by Mr. M. B. Namjoshi (Poona), seconded by Mr. G. D. Dharukar (Sholapur).

1. That the classification of villages into three divisions should be made upon some recognized principle of population and revenue, and not left to the discretion of the district authorities. In the opinion of the Conference there ought to be three classes of villages—(1) those with a population between 200 and 500 ; (2) those with a population between 500—1,000 ; (3) with a population of 1,000 and more.

2. That small villages may be linked together in unions if the distance between any two of them does not exceed three miles.

3. That the sanitary boards, or committees contemplated by the Bill should be subordinated to the taluka and district boards which will have to set apart a portion of the local funds for the improvement of village sanitation in this jurisdiction.

4. That in the beginning for some years at least Government should make a contribution from the provincial revenue, and if this be not possible, one-third of the local cess be appropriated to improve the sanitation of villages and rural sanitary works.

5. That as far as possible the trying authority should not be a member of the board or committee. If the village patel is entrusted with the duty he ought to be assisted by the elders of the village.

6. That the punishment for breach of rules should be limited to fine only, and that too not exceeding Rs. 2.

7. That for the present, in the case of the first group of villages, parity of drinking water-supply should alone be insisted upon, and that in the case of the second group parity of water supply and street cleansing should alone be obligatory, and that in the case of the third group all sanitary reforms mentioned in the Bill should be provided for.

8. That the constitution of the sanitary boards in villages with a population above 1,000 should be elected.

SECOND DAY.

The delegates of the Provincial Conference met at the Joshi Hall on Wednesday morning, Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh being in the chair. Mr. G. K. Gokhale of Poona, seconded by Mr. K. B. Limaye of Ahmednagar, proposed :—

1. That in the opinion of this Conference the new policy announced by the Bombay Government in regard to the maintenance of Zilla High Schools in the mofussil, only on condition that enhanced fees and private benevolence make up the deficiency in the receipts, so as to cover the expenditure, is a policy which is not only inconsistent with the recommendations of the Education Commission, and the orders of the Government of India passed thereon, but is, moreover, not expedient in the existing state of circumstances, and if carried out, as now proposed, it will be attended with results highly prejudicial, to the best interests of the presidency.

2. That the time has not yet come for Government to carry out a policy of any large and systematic withdrawal of State management from these institutions, and that the action contemplated by Government in respect of enhanced fees, and withdrawal of fees cannot be raised till such time as native private bodies, with the necessary vitality and guarantees of permanence are prepared to take up the place of Government all at once, is a measure likely to result in retarding the progress of the country, and put off indefinitely the date when Government might withdraw safely from the work.

3. That in special cases where Government may desire to effect reduction in its expenditure on existing high schools, it should welcome, and not discourage, the voluntary offers of help of the Municipal bodies of those places, on the ground that such offers may be a diversion of the funds from the legitimate objects for which they are raised.

4. That having regard to the fact that for the purpose of securing the widest diffusion of education in the country, and for ensuring its benefits in a lasting manner to the people, it is necessary, as recognized by the Despatch of 1854, and the Education Commission of 1882, to aim at placing higher and secondary education for the most part on an aided basis, Government be pleased to pursue a more generous policy towards native private enterprize by according a more liberal support than is done at present to native private institutions under recognized management.

On the proposition being put to the vote paras. 1 and 4 thereof were carried unanimously, while the 2nd unanimously :

TWO SERIOUS EXPLOSIONS.

Two very serious explosions occurred on Saturday the 27th ult., one at Shepherd's-bush, and the other at Barnet. The first gave rise to very strange rumours of the presence of dynamitards in that part of London. Repairs are being done to Oakland-grove, a retired and private thoroughfare near Bloemfontein-avenue, and lying at the back of the Uxbridge-road. Two men appear to have found what they thought was merely an oblong piece of iron with a large heading of brass. They decided to place it on a fire which was required in their work, in order to melt the brass from the other metal. Scarcely had they placed the shell on the fire when a loud report was heard, and the two men were knocked down and struck by the fragments of metal, two portions of which were afterwards picked up at distances of 150 and 300 yards from the spot. The sufferers' names are Richard Elvey, aged 49, of Kincar-road, Shepherd's-bush; and Joseph Betts, aged 65, living in Southbrook-street, Shepherd's-bush. Elvey was the more seriously hurt, a piece of the shell having struck him in the face. The police promptly arrived and conveyed the men to the West London Hospital, where, it is said, they are progressing favourably. No information of a reliable character has yet been gleaned as to how the shell or bomb came at the place where it was found.

THE SHELL.

Upon inquiry it was stated that the man Elvey, one of the injured, will now recover, unless any complications arise. Portions of the shell were taken to the West London Hospital, and were then handed over to the police, in whose possession they now are. The fragments will be examined by an Inspector of Explosives. From the pieces of the shell found near the spot where the explosion occurred, it is conjectured that it was very similar to what is known amongst Artillerymen as a "spherical nine-pounder." Into the heading of it was screwed a time or percussion fuse, and it was this piece of metal which Elvey desired to melt when he placed it on the fire.

HOW IT EXPLODED.

A reporter saw Josah Betts at his lodging in South Brook-street. The sufferer was unable to rise from his bed. He stated that he was engaged by a Mr. Dean to assist in levelling a portion of the road-way Oakland-grove where for some time earth and rubbish from all quarters had been brought to give it a proper foundation. Elvey picked up the piece of metal and took it to his comrade, remarking, "I think it must have come from a balloon." "I thought no more about it until about breakfast time on Saturday, when Elvey had placed it on the fire to melt. He was sitting down with a lad near him, and I was a good distance off. All at once there was a noise like a cannon going off, and a piece of iron from the shell came and 'gouged' my left knee. Both of us were stunned, and blood flowed from Elvey's face. I think the shell must have been brought there in a load of rubbish on Friday." The lad who was close to Elvey at the time of the explosion escaped without the slightest injury.

THROUGH A GAS LEAKAGE.

The other explosion, which occurred in the High street at Barnet, was also of an alarming nature though directly attributable to an escape of gas. It occurred at the premises of Mr. J. M. Sherwin, watchmaker, jeweller, &c., and by it great damage was done to the shop stock and fittings, the proprietor and other persons being injured. During the morning Mr. Sherwin had several times noticed a strong smell of gas, and had, in consequence, sent for a plumber, who found a leakage in the pipe supplying a lamp. The defect was remedied and no further notice was taken, though there was still a smell of gas about the premises In the evening, about half-past eight, when there happened to be no one else in the shop, Mr. Sherwin thought he had a good opportunity for examining the pipes, and, taking a lighted taper in his hand, he went to a small cupboard under one of the windows in which was the gas metre. No sooner did he open the door than the whole neighbourhood was startled by the sound of a terrific explosion.

THE FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION.

Mr. Sherwin was hurled backward with great force against a case containing a number of valuable clocks; the front of the case was shivered to atoms, while the contents were greatly damaged, the faces and more delicate parts of the clocks being smashed. The thick plate-glass shop-front was blown considerable distance and plated goods, clocks, articles of jewellery, &c., were scattered about. Messrs. Pearson and Friday, whose respective places of business are close to the scene of the explosion, at once rushed in, and finding flames issuing from the metre cupboard managed to extinguish them and turn off the gas. Drs. T. Thyne, Elliot, and Thyne attended Mr. Sherwin and found him seriously burned about the head and face. The left hand was also severely burned, and there were a number of superficial cuts and scratches. Two men of the 7th battalion Kings's Royal Rifles (Barnet Militia), Corporal R. Richmond and Private George Willis were passing the shop when the explosion took place, and their faces were cut and injured by fragments of glass in such a manner as to necessitate their being taken to Dr. Harnett, the regimental surgeon. The roadway, for a space of from 30ft. to 40ft., was thickly strewn with broken glass, and a number of persons, were struck by the flying fragments. A great crowd collected, it being market night, and it is stated that some few watches and articles of jewellery were stolen, but, of course, it was impossible to ascertain whether or not that was so at once. The damage to the shop and fittings is estimated at £50, while that to the stock must be considerable. The promises and property were insured in the Northern Fire Office.

THE GROWTH OF POTATOES.

Dr. Gilbert has, in the form of a lecture recently delivered at the Royal Agricultural College, given a *resume* of 12 years of experimental work at Rothamstead in connection with the growth of potatoes. The subject is in itself highly interesting, including, as it does, a large number of important questions relating to the propagation of new varieties, the proper cultivation of the ground, the potato-blight, as well as the best fertilisers for the crop. Dr. Gilbert at once disclaims all idea of entering upon the larger questions involved in potato-cultivation, and confines himself entirely to that of fertilizers, and in regard to this point he is not able, says *Nature*, to throw much fresh light upon the usual practices of growers. The old story of the value of a due apportionment of nitrogenous and mineral substances is clearly shown to be required for the growth of potatoes, as for all crops. The value of farm-yard manure is also well indicated in a manner which, on the whole, supports the present practice of all good farmers. The meagre results obtained from mere mineral manures, unassisted by nitrogenous manures, are also well brought out. The practice of employing liberal dressings of dung, superphosphate, and potash salts, or of substituting nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia for farm-yard dung, is simply indorsed by Dr. Gilbert's results, and beyond this, no new light is shed upon the subject of fertilisers for potatoes. The effect of liberal applications of nitrogenous and mineral manures in increasing the proportion of diseased tubers, in years in which the blight is prevalent, is too familiar to need further proof; and as a matter of fact, the wisest course appears to be to balance the advantages of a heavy crop against an increased liability to disease. A point is made by proving very conclusively that the continuous growth of potatoes upon the same land does not render the crop more liable to disease, but rather the reverse. For example, the percentage of diseased tubers during the first four years of potato-growing ranged in the various plots from 5·14 to 12·82, the largest amount of disease occurring upon the land manured heavily with dung and nitrogenous dressing. In the second four years, the average amount of diseased potatoes ranged from 1·63 to 4·95 per cent., while in the third series of four years it was reduced to from 1·43 to 4·73 per cent. No fluctuations of season can overturn these figures. They have an important bearing upon the question of the propagation of the diseases and appear to detract from the value of suggestions, that the blight continues to exist in the form of resting spores in the ground. If such was the case, the disease, when once established, would surely tend to greater virulence in the case of constantly repeated growths of diseased crops. Practical agriculturists would scarcely be induced, from these results, to take special measures for destroying diseased tubers, for carefully preventing their introduction into manure-heaps, or for gathering diseased haulm off the land —all of which precautions students of potato-disease have advised agriculturists to take. The composition of the tubers, after manuring with the various fertilisers employed, is strikingly similar, with the exception that the heavier crops are rather more watery in character—a result which may always be looked for in luxuriant vegetation. The general result of these experiments is encouraging, in so far as they show that the methods in general use for manuring the potato-crop are the best that can be devised for the growth of potatoes.

HOW THE PARNELL COMMISSION IS REPORTED.

Visitors to the court when the Parnell Commission sits, writes the *Pall Mall Gazette*, will have noticed that below the witness-box there stands a table, whereat sit the secretary and sundry clerks, together with the official shorthand writer. The official shorthand writer is not to be mistaken for any body else. Unlike other spectators, he seems absolutely unaffected by everything that goes on around him. The most dramatic episodes may occur in the court: he simply writes the faster, and is at more pains to secure the requisite full note. Mere newspaper reporters may toy with their pencils, or drop into "descriptive"; the shorthand writer cares nought for these things; he is simply concerned with getting everything on the "note." He is indeed one of the most important personage in the court. If any question arises as to what a witness may have said, counsel turn at once to the shorthand writer. *Litera scripta manet*, and there can be no appeal from his decision. The chief shorthand writer at the Parnell Commission Court is Mr. C. Button, with whom this is an interview.

THE WORST SPEAKER TO REPORT.

The first question which would naturally rise to the lips of an amateur stenographer were he to enter into conversation with the official shorthand writer of the Parnell Commission would be this: "What is the greatest speed at which you have to go?" The ideal of the youth who begins to write shorthand, as well as the aim of the youth who begins reporting, is—speed. Both live and work to attain speed or a speed certificate. Yet speed tests are in themselves most unsatisfactory things. The man who thinks clearly, and who expresses himself in respectable English, is not difficult to report. One of the most difficult of speakers to report is Sir Richard Webster. He is utterly careless as to the manner in which his sentences are constructed, and he talks very rapidly. Sir Richard is a trained athlete, and therefore a long-winded man; a sentence that would prostrate any other orator is to him mere child's play. Now, so far as a newspaper is concerned, the *ipsissima verba* of Sir Richard Webster's speeches do not matter much; his ideas can generally be put more neatly and effectively by the reporter himself. But the official shorthand writer, be he Mr. Button or one of his three assistants, is bound to secure every word. He is forbidden either to touch up sentences or to improve a man's style. To the official shorthand writer, therefore, Sir Richard Webster has proved one of the fastest, as well as one of the most difficult speakers heard at the Parnell Commission Court. Sir Henry James is as voluble a speaker as the Attorney-General—he is possibly even more voluble—but then his elocution is remarkably clear and distinct, and his style of English is at once clear and finished.

CRUEL PACE OF SOME IRISH WITNESSES.

But it is not straightforward oratory that gives the shorthand writer so much trouble. It is the rare combination of a voluble witness with an eager counsel that really tries him. There have been more than one such occasion at the Parnell Commission Court. Mr. Atkinson, with a witness from his own country whose knowledge of colloquial English is limited, can between them make it very unpleasant for the shorthand writer. There have been witnesses from Ireland whose extraordinary volubility has practically rendered their evidence a dead letter. Upon one occasion, indeed, one of these gentlemen declared with pardonable pride that "all the shorthand writers in London" couldn't take down what he had to say. While Mr. Button would naturally not be prepared to confess his inability to report any witness, however rapid or unintelligible, he would, we think, be perfectly ready to admit that he has on more than one occasion been very hard pressed "In cross-examination," said Mr. Button to the present writer, "a rapid witness will keep up an average of 180 words a minute for several minutes together." This is a very fair speed, especially if you remember that the stenographer has to distinguish between question and answer, and to keep an eye open for the interposition of the judge, or for that of counsel on the other side. "Some of the witnesses," continued Mr. Button, "Irishmen and Irishwomen, for instance, have gone at a speed of over two hundred words a minute, and have kept it up for one and a half to two minutes at a time. And I remember on one occasion that, as accurately as I could estimate it under the circumstances, the speed was 230.

FROM SHORTHAND NOTE TO PRINTED FOLIO.

Mr. Button and one of his assistants write Pitman's phonography; Mr. Barnett writes an "improved Taylor." The length of "turn" taken depends entirely upon the nature of the evidence or of the proceedings. It is generally of an hour's duration, case of highly technical evidence, two stenographers may simultaneously be employed in the business of note-taking. For example, all the time Mr. Soames, Mr. Macdonald, Houston, and Pigott were in the box, there were two shorthand writers at the table. The evidence then taken, as everybody knows, was of a highly important nature, and every care had to be taken to guard against any error creeping into the official report. The "turn" at an end, the shorthand writer takes away his batch of notes, and dictates it to one or more shorthand clerks. The actual work of transcription is performed by clerks, the transcript being afterwards carefully read through and compared with the original note. One of Mr. Button's assistants writes so clear a note that he is enabled to send his phonography straight to the transcriber, who reads it straight off from the original note. Visitors to the Commission Court will scarcely fail to mark him, as he places the precious leaves of his note-book one by one in an envelope for his clerk. One of Mr. Button's assistants reads his "chief's" notes with every imaginable ease.

As soon as the notes of the day's proceedings are transcribed and corrected, they are passed on to Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, the Queen's printers. The first instalment of the day's "copy" gets to the printers about five or half-past five, while the second batch reaches them about seven o'clock. The time at which the last copy is delivered varies entirely with the nature of the evidence given during the day, and with the number of documents it has been found necessary to copy and "put on the note." The final instalment has been as early as half-past seven; it has been as late as half-past ten. But whatever the time the "copy" arrives at Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode's office, the printed Report of the Proceedings has to be ready by the next morning, by which time the familiar folio is always stitched and distributed. Of course the notes are always taken in ink.

NEW OPENING TO THE ZAMBESI RIVER.

For a long time the Portuguese in the province of Mozambique have been wishing to find an opening in the Zambesi delta, having sufficient water to allow an ordinary steamer to pass to the Zambesi River and the lake Nyassa districts, but nothing has ever been done by them to discover such an opening. A new opening, says a correspondent of the *Times*, has at last been found, but by the Portuguese, but by an Englishman named Daniel J. Rankin, who has been spending the last eight months in exploring the whole of the Zambesi delta.

This new opening, situated forty-five miles south of the Quaqua River, on which Quillimane now stands, is called the Chinde River, and on the bar itself at the lowest fall of the springtides a good three fathoms of water was found, with a channel some 500 yards wide, and with good anchorage under shelter of the land. The importance of this discovery to the development of trade in this part of Central Africa can scarcely be over-estimated. At the present time all goods for the Zambesi districts have to be brought up the Quaqua River to Quillimane. At Quillimane the goods are unloaded for inspection at the Custom House, and are then shipped in lighters or canoes, on a three or five days journey up the Quaqua River to Mopea. At Mopea the goods are again unloaded, and are carried by natives for about eight miles over a swampy depression to the Zambesi River. Here again canoes have to be used to Senna or Tete and, finally from these latter places the small Zambesi steamers deliver the goods at all points of importance in the Lake Nyassa districts. It will be readily seen what a great expense must be attached to the transportation of goods by this route; and, in addition, one must consider the risk attending this primitive means of transit, and it will cause no surprise when it is stated that at least 60 per cent. of the goods sent either way suffer loss or damage *en route*. At Inhamissengo the bar presents the chief obstacle, since a vessel drawing more than 11 feet or 12 feet cannot enter without peril, and then only for two or three days in each month, at springs: while to wait for an opportunity to leave the port generally means a delay of many weeks in an extremely unhealthy district. By the Chinde River vessels of from 400 to 500 tons burden can go direct from sea to the Zambesi, and thence to Lake Nyassa, without any change, and with none of the bothers now existing in connection with tides and seasons of the year.

The Governor-General of the province of Mozambique has been so pleased with copies of the surveys of the Chinde River, that he now desires permission to change the seat of the Governor of Quillimane from its present place on the Quaqua River to the mouth of the Chinde River, and also desires that immediately all mail steamers be directed to call at the latter place, instead of, as heretofore, at the former.

SIR J. LUBBOCK ON FREE LIBRARIES.

The foundation-stone of what will be a handsome and spacious building intended to serve as the central one of the Battersea free libraries, was laid the other afternoon by Sir John Lubbock, M.P., who having formerly laid the stone, and made the usual declaration that it had been "well and truly laid," delivered a brief address in which he said he felt it a very great honour to have been asked to lay the first stone of the new library. It was one more mark of the kindness and goodwill in addition to all the others which he owed to his fellow citizens in this the greatest city which the world had ever seen. He was very glad to be associated with the occasion, because it was one which he felt sure would be a red-letter day and a pleasant memory to the people of Battersea for years and years to come. All the discoveries of science, the history of our country and of the world, the most interesting travels, descriptions of other countries and peoples, the most thrilling adventures, best poems, most interesting stories, the thoughts, opinions, and advice of the best and wisest of mankind, would be there open to them all. He did not wish to be ungrateful, and certainly not to depreciate London. It had many advantages, but every place must have its drawbacks, and sometimes we could wish for a little more sun and a little less smoke. Our river, again, was not so bright and clear as could be wished, but books enabled us to combine in a greater degree the advantages of London with those of the country. They transported one, as if by enchantment, to the fresh air and bright sun, to the murmur of woods, and leaves, and water, to the ripple of waves upon the sand, and enabled us, again some delightful dream, to cast off the cares and troubles of life. When they spoke of a public-house now they thought of a place for the sale of drink, but he was glad that ere long there would be in Battersea one public-house where the poorest of their townsmen might have access to the best books without money and without price. During the last 20 years a great deal had been done to promote education not only by schools, but in various other ways, and especially by free libraries and the issue of cheap and good books, and the effect was seen in the improved condition of the people. In 1856 the number of juvenile persons committed for indictable offences was 14,000, while in 1866 the number was only 1,000; in 1876, 7,000; in 1881, 6,000; and in 1886, 5,100; and this although the population had increased from 19,000,000 to 27,000,000, and the number of children was one-third more. The ordinary prison statistics were scarcely less satisfactory. In 1878 the number of persons in prisons was 21,000, while in 1888 it was only 14,500 and the prisoners were recruited chiefly from those who could not read. Taking, for instance, a body of prisoners numbering 164,000, he found that 160,000 of them were uneducated. Pauperism also showed a considerable diminution, for in 1870 the paupers were 46·4 in every 1,000, while in 1888 they had fallen to 28, that being the lowest percentage since the passing of the Poor-law Acts. He doubted very much in the face of these statistics whether free libraries cost the ratepayers anything, and was inclined to believe that they saved them more than the penny rate. (Hear, hear.) This, while it was an answer to the objection of expense, was by no means the real argument in favour of the course they were taking in Battersea. Books became necessary to the working classes in our towns, for their lives were very monotonous, and without such means of recreation their life was much less varied than that of the savage.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The publisher of one of the leading society papers of London have taken to analysing some of the leading patent medicines, also to investigating their published testimonials, with the result of creating quite a commotion among certain proprietors. Injurious effects likely to follow the use of patent medicines, publishing testimonials given from addresses which only exist in the mind of a clever writer in the company's employ, are fully exposed. Suits for heavy damages have been threatened by the proprietors of the remedies thus exposed. Injured innocence puts on a bold front, but the publishers evidently take this view of the question, for proprietors of that noted remedy St. Jacob's Oil. The following is the report headed—"The Verdict of the People of London on St. Jacob's Oil":—

Mr. William Hoes, civil engineer, 66 Red Lionstreet High Holborn, W.C., was afflicted with rheumatism for twenty years Sometimes his hands swelled to twice their natural size; his joints were so stiff that he could not walk, and his feet so sore that he could not bear any weight on them. Nothing relieved him till he applied St. Jacob's Oil. The result was marvellous. Before using the contents of two bottles all pain left him, and he is now in perfect health.

Mr. C. H. Palmer, Secretary of the Conservative Defence Association, and Overseer of the District of Islington, said:—"For a long time I have been a great sufferer from neuralgia in my face and head, and rheumatism in my limbs. After trying various remedies without obtaining relief, I procured a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil, the use of which completely removed every trace of pain."

Mr. Edward Peterson, electric light engineer, of 36 Whetstone Park, W. C, said—"There can be no two opinions respecting the value of St. Jacob's Oil. I was completely used up with rheumatism in my arms and shoulders: a few good rubbings with that famous Oil drove all pain away."

Mr. Henry John Barlow, of 4 Staples Inn Buildings, Holborn 'Bars, W. C. said:—'I had rheumatism in my feet and legs, which became so bad that I was hardly able to walk. St. Jacob's Oil removed all pain and completely cured me."

Mrs. Wolfsberger, matron of Moore-Street Home for Poor, Crippled, and Orphan Boys, 17 Queen-Street, Edgware-road said that 'St. Jacob's Oil has been used in the Home, and that it is powerful in relieving neuralgia and general rheumatism."

Mr. Charles Cartwright, of No. 7 Alfred-place, Bedford-square, W. C., said:—"Having for years been a sufferer from rheumatism in my limbs, I used St. Jacob's Oil, which cured me directly, after other remedies had signally failed."

Henry and Ann Bright, hon. superintendents of the North London Home for Aged Christian Blind Women, say that "St. Jacob's Oil has proved unfailing: that rheumatism and neuralgia have in every case been removed by using the Oil, and many old ladies, some of them ninety years old, instead of tossing about in agony, now enjoy good nights' rest through its influence."

Mr. N. Price, of 14 Tabernacle-square, Finsbury, E.C., said:—"My wrist, that I had strained two years before, and which had given me pain without intermission, yielded like magic to the application of St. Jacob's Oil."

Mr. J. Clark, of 21 South Island-place, Brixton-road, London, said:—"Although I was not able to rise from a sitting position without the aid of a chair, I was able to stand and walk after the application of St. Jacob's Oil."

Mr. J. Wilkinson, 88 Bentham-road, South Hackney, suffered from rheumatism in his feet and legs for twenty years. The contents of one bottle of St. Jacob's Oil drove away all pain, and brought about an effectual cure.

Robert George Watts, M. A., M. D., M. R. C. S., of Albion House, Quadrant-road, Canonbury, N., said:—"I cannot refrain from testifying to the very great efficacy of St. Jacob's Oil in all cases of chronic rheumatism, sciatica, and neuralgia."

Rev. Edward Singleton, M.A., 30 Courcevue-road, Streatham, said—'St. Jacob's Oil removed all pain directly."

Rev. W. J. Caulfield Browne, M.A., rector, Kittsford Rectory, said: "My parishioners, under my recommendation, use St. Jacob's Oil."

Mr. E. J. Fensey, Brixton-rise, London, was treated for sciatica by eminent medical gentlemen in private practice and in the Convalescent's Home Boxhill-on-the-sea, near London. He obtained no relief, but the contents of one bottle of St. Jacob's Oil practically cured him.

This journal concludes its article as follows:" It is a source of the greatest satisfaction to us in conducting these investigations, to be able to report a medicine which is so highly indorsed as the above mentioned. Since making the above investigation, we have learnt that St. Jacob's Oil has such a world-wide reputation, that Her Majesty's troopships, as well as the Cunard Line and other steamers, are never considered ready for sea until a supply of the Oil is on board.'

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE FORTH BRIDGE.

There seems to be a deal of scepticism afloat as to the completion of the Forth Bridge by October. A visit to the works, says the *Railto*, dispels any such delusion. On shore there is every sign of the rapidly approaching termination of works. Quite recently £9,000 worth of machinery was sold, and quantities of the plant are now being prepared for sale. The number of men employed now is 1,500 less than twelve months ago. That solitary figure gives an idea of the gigantic character of the work. Those who like old statistics will be interested to know that the surface of steel to be painted is fully twelve acres. When the bridge is complete, about one hundred men will be constantly employed on it painting, riveting, and so forth. Work on the bridge has quite got ahead of the progress with the connections on shore, though these also are getting on fast. The direct line from Edinburgh was begun in October, and it is almost finished. The shore approach to the bridge is carried upon a series of granite piers, which form the most beautiful part of the bridge, the piers and arches which complete the shore viaducts at either end being magnificent pieces of masonry themselves well worth seeing.

THE PRECAUTION AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

The provision made for the expansion of the bridge is ingenious in the extreme, especially where the central girders rest upon the end of the cantilever arms. The upper member of the girder rests on the top of a pillar whose foot rests upon the cantilever, the column working in a ball-and-socket joint. There is thus perfectly free play, and at the same time there is no room for oscillation. The expansion of the rails is also amply provided for and the rails are laid in a trough so as to prevent any possibility of a train becoming derailed. In fact, it is impossible to conceive any precaution which human ingenuity could contrive which has not been adopted. As regards danger from wind, it is a curious thing that there is seldom so much wind at the top of the bridge as lower down. When it was too strong to work on the lower members the workmen used to go to the top for shelter. "I went up on a breezy day this week," writes a contributor to the *Rialto*," and on the platform on the top of the cantilever pillars, 370 feet high, there was scarcely a breath of air. So soon as you get above the cliffs which confine the Firth at this its narrowest point, the wind distributes itself, and what is a fresh breeze at the water's level is only a faint zephyr at the top of the structure.

THE SPLENDID VIEW FROM THE TOP.

It is a pity that when the bridge is completed the hoists which carry you soaring up, with only a couple of wires to steady the cage, must be removed, for a charge to see the view might produce a useful revenue. While London has been groaning under fogs, the Forth has been bathed in brilliant sunshine, and for twenty-five miles around the country could be seen basking in beauty. The Firth of Forth, merging into the North Sea at one end, and losing itself in the windings of the river at the other, is set between the richest counties of Scotland, the Lothians and Fife, where mining districts occur in the middle of the most highly-farmed slopes and valleys in the three kingdoms. And beyond in every direction are the purple hills. The view is unique, for nowhere else can you stand 370 ft. high right above the salt water and look at a mingled sea and landscape. Even at the height of the rails, 150ft. above the water level, the view is superb, and that, of course, is the highest the public will get when the bridge is opened".

A CATARACT SURPASSING NIAGARA.

The Earl of Lonsdale, who has been on a shooting expedition in Alaska, has arrived at San Francisco, on his way to London. As the result of his experience he throws discredit on all the maps of that region, and describes the Hay River Cataract as surpassing the Niagara Falls. He says the water dashes over a precipice two hundred feet high, and the river where the fall occurs is one and a half miles wide. Huge icebergs tumble into the abyss.

Lord Lonsdale states that he saw whales at Point Barrow, and he is convinced that they passed from the Pacific via the North-West Passage. Many thrilling incidents of hardships and danger are related. These were so serious as to disable the majority of his company. In marching two hundred and seventy miles he saw the bodies of two hundred and thirty Indians who had been frozen to death. He reached seventy-five degrees north, and endured a frost sixty-four below zero.

In an interview at San Francisco Lord Lonsdale related the following experience:—I went to Peel River in a steamer. There I got a boat and eight natives, and started for the Arctic Ocean. The Indians were terribly afraid of the Esquimaux, who up there are called Huskeys. The Huskeys seem to be a race of Esquimaux all by themselves. Instead of being small of stature and dark, as at Liverpool Bay and Cape Bathurst, they are big and tall. When we arrived in that part of the country my interpreter advised me not to go among them, as Sir John Robinson and all other travellers had made circuits to escape them. I was determined so I went. They made a half-circle as I advanced. All held long knives in their hands. One fellow walked right up to me and tried to stick me, but I hit him in the nose with my fist. He went down like a ninepin. He said afterwards he wanted to see if I was made of the same stuff inside as they were. I went into their chasm snow-house, or the place where all public meetings are held, and sat down. The natives told my interpreter that they had heard that all white men were brave, and that they were going to try me. The natives formed in a line before me as I sat on a box, each drawing his knife with a frightful war-whoop, and rushed at me with their knives ready to strike. They stopped right at my feet, and then the leader advancing put his ear over my heart to learn how it was beating. I did not take the slightest notice of them That night as I was going home a fellow was watching for me. He had killed three or four men, and had vowed to kill me. He was hiding behind a boat. As I passed he jumped out at me with a knife. I straightened out my right arm and he went down. He then skulked into the house. I offered him some tobacco, but instead of taking it he rushed at me again with the knife uplifted. I struck him again and knocked him in a corner dazed. Other natives then rushed in. When they saw their bad man lying in the corner quite stupid they could not understand it. They took his knife from him and handed it to me, but as I thought this was meant as an act of submission I gave it back to him again. After this I had no more trouble. They treated me with the greatest kindness, and when I left they begged me to come back and see them again.

DOCTORS AND VACCINATION.

The anti-vaccinists are those who have found some motive for scrutinising the evidence, generally the very human motive of vaccinal injuries or fatalities in their own families or in those of their neighbours. Thus says Dr. Charles Creighton in his work on Jenner and vaccination. He proceeds:—Whatever their motive, they have scrutinised the evidence to some purpose; they have mastered nearly the whole case; they have knocked the bottom out of a grotesque superstition. The public at large cannot believe that a great profession should have been so perseveringly in the wrong. The present attitude of the public may be said to illustrate the truth of a maxim of Carlyle's: "That no error is fully confuted till we have seen not only *that* it is an error but *how* it became one. The task which I set before me when I began this book, was to explain to myself how the medical profession in various countries could have come to fall under the enchantment of an illusion. I believe that they were misled most of all by the name of "small-pox of the cow," under which the new protective was first brought to their notice. For that grand initial error, blameworthy in its inception, and still more so in the further manner of its publication, the sole responsibility rests with Jenner. The profession as a whole has been committed before now to erroneous doctrines and injurious practices, which have been upheld by its solid authority for generations. Lesage's satire upon blood-letting, in "Gil Blas," which appeared in 1715, ought of itself to have made that practice ludicrous in the eyes of the world; but blood-letting survived a hundred years after that in all countries; and in the country of Sangrado it survived a hundred and fifty years. The apology for it, or explanation of its abandonment, which was still being taught in lectures twenty years ago, was that diseases had changed their type from sthenic to asthenic, and that in our asthenic age blood-letting was no longer necessary. It is difficult to conceive what will be the excuse made for a century of cow-poxing; but it cannot be doubted that the practice will appear in as absurd a light to the common sense of the twentieth century as blood-letting now does to us. Vaccination differs, however, from all previous errors of the faculty, in being maintained as the law of the land on the warrant of medical authority. That is the reason why the blow to professional credit can hardly help being severe, and why the efforts to ward it off have been, and will continue to be so ingenious.

SEALS AND ESQUIMAUX.

The seal is the main support of the Esquimaux, writes lady Blake in a home paper, to whom every atom of the creature is of value. The blood, which they drink smoking hot, is their champagne; its flesh, either raw or cooked, is meat of which they never tire; even the entrails are eaten by them, and the membrane lining the stomach serves instead of glass for the solitary little window in their "igloos" or snow huts. The skins form an important part of their clothing, and are the chief material for boots, tents and kayacks; for the latter, indeed, no skins but those of the seal are used, as no others would stand equally well constant immersion in salt water, the walrus hide being too heavy for such light craft, though used for the "oomiak," or women's boats.

When a seal-hole (i.e., the opening in the ice where the creatures rise to breathe) is found, which in winter is generally done by a dog specially trained for the purpose, the hunter feels with his spear through the superincumbent snow till he finds the opening; then he takes up his station and patiently waits, sometimes for two days and nights, till he is rewarded by hearing a seal blow. At the second or third puff the hunter thrusts his spear through the hole, usually penetrating the skull of the unseen animal, which, instantly dives, running out several fathoms of the line attached to the spear. Gradually the man drags the struggling seal upwards, and, enlarging the breathing hole, hauls it out on to the snow. When the seals are basking on the ice in the sunshine, the Esquimaux approach within striking distance, lying flat on the ice and advancing by a sort of wriggling motion, which no doubt the seal mistakes for the movement of one of his own kind. At the same time the hunter chants his "seal-song," which is described as "a loud peculiar noise, a mixture of Inuit, singing and bellowing, which seems to work a charm upon the seal." When the seal is killed, a seal feast takes place, to which all the neighbours are bidden. The first ceremony is to consecrate the animal by sprinkling water on its head. Frequently the feast is simply a gorge on the raw flesh; when the meat is cooked it is boiled in salt water and blood, the broth being eagerly drunk by the guests when the flesh is taken from the pot. The chief or igloo wife then hands portions of the meat to those present, having first politely sucked each morsel to prevent the fluid dripping from it, and at the same time the hostess considerately licks off any hairs or so forth that may have adhered to the meat.

TWO YEARS ON AN ISLAND.

The Guion steamer Arizona, which arrived on Wednesday, 1st inst., from New York, brought tidings of the long missing British vessel Wandering Minstrel and the whereabouts of her crew, and confirms the news of the adventurous voyage in a boat to Honolulu by the mate and a castaway. Two years ago the vessel was wrecked off the Medway Islands. The captain, his wife, children, and the crew reached the islands in safety, where they have remained ever since and the natives are treating them kindly. The Wandering Minstrel, which was a three-masted schooner of 362 tons, belonging to the port of Peterhead, her owner being Mr. Alexander Mackie, sailed from Hongkong in the month of August 1887, on a shark capturing expedition. The vessel was ordered to return to Hongkong within a year. That time elapsed, and nothing being heard of her much anxiety was evinced regarding her safety, so much so that a large reward was offered for any information of the whereabouts of the missing ship; but nothing whatever could be learned of her or of the crew until the first mate and a castaway reached Honolulu in a sail boat on the 21st ult., when the mate gave information that the Wandering Minstrel encountered a fearful gale about two years ago, and foundered, but that all hands reached the Medway Islands in safety, where the natives treated them in a friendly manner, and found enough food for them day by day to subsist on. However, they were not long there when the hardships of the desolate islands began to tell on them, and two of the crew died, and were buried by the natives. After residing for two years in the wilderness the survivors fell in with a desperate character named Jorgensen, who was a castaway from an American ship named the General Seigel, with whom they made friends, and as he was anxious to obtain a footing on a civilised land again it was resolved by the first mate and Jorgensen to start for Honolulu in a schooner's boat which had been washed on to the island by the sea. Having safely accomplished the passage, they gave information to the authorities, who immediately chartered a vessel to proceed to the aid of the captain his wife, children, and the surviving members of the crew, who will no doubt be rescued in due time.

THE VESUVIUS RAILWAY.

Messrs. Cook and Son have the pleasure in informing travellers in Italy that the Funicular Railway on Vesuvius is now in working order, after having been entirely overhauled and renewed at considerable expense. The permanent way has been strengthened, a new stationary engine, new wire ropes, and improved cars have been provided, and an arrangement arrived at with the guides to ensure the safety and comfort of visitors by the Railway to the Crater.

The Funicular Railway, like many others, has passed through reverses, the original Company having to be wound up and the property to be sold. It has been purchased as the private undertaking of Mr John M. Cook, who is solely responsible for the working arrangements.

The fare charged from Naples to Vesuvius and back includes the services of the guides on the mountain to ensure proper attention and assistance for the short distance of about 150 yards from the Upper Station of the Railway to the Crater, and passengers have nothing whatever to pay beyond the fare advertised, unless some very special services are rendered by the guides, for which the passengers receiving the same may consider they are justified in acknowledging by some voluntary further remuneration. Any passengers through physical weakness, requiring special help, can be provided with an extra guide or with a "chaise a porteur" at a fixed moderate price, but for any such special assistance the arrangement should be made with the Agent in charge of the Railway on the mountain.

The Restaurant at the Lower Station has been enlarged and improved, and is under the management of a responsible representative who is bound to provide everything of the best quality at reasonable charges; a printed tariff is posted in the restaurant, and also in the railway station, and passengers are requested to exact a bill stating the charge for every item supplied, and under no circumstances to pay anything in excess of the tariff.

It is advisable that passengers should give notice at our Naples Office the day previous of their intention of making the ascent, and at the same time they should order any lunch, dinner, &c., they may require, and to enable this part to be carried out satisfactorily a private telephone connects the Naples Office with the Railway Station on Vesuvius.

FAITH-HEALING.

The faith-healing craze has found some slight foothold at Birmingham. According to a contemporary, there is modern "miracle"-worker there who is the vicar of a parish, and of course, as he is a miracle-worker, as "bachelor of arts." His full designation, as set forth in *The Birmingham Daily Gazette* is "The Rev. J. T. Butlin, Bachelor of Arts, and Vicar of St. Clement's Parish, Nechells." The vicarage is specially blessed with manifestations of faith-healing.

It seems as good as a hospital for practice in the new cure. Not only have the vicar and his wife been rid of ailments, but two or three of their servants have "found relief." "One," we learn, "displayed all the symptoms of scarlet fever. Mr. Butlin offered her a choice—to go home, or be treated by a doctor, or to go to bed and trust to prayer. She elected to be prayed for. Mr. and Mrs. Butlin appealed on her behalf. She straightway fell into a refreshing sleep, and awoke not only refreshed, but strong and hearty, and able to go about her work." Whatever our readers may think of this story, they will not dispute that there is a strong touch of probability in its conclusion, which we also quote: "Probably not appreciating the seriousness of her attack she half apologised for her idleness, and lustily set about her duties in the kitchen." There are a few houses in London where Mr. and Mrs. Butlin's prayers would be welcomed if they produced this salutary effect in the kitchen. But it seems "it must be plainly understood that every case is not blessed." Even when cases are blessed the result is not always aptly described as "healing." In one instance it is triumphantly recited that as the result of prayer a patient instantly lost all pain "and died peacefully." There is, on the whole, more consolation in one of several "experiences" related at a special "healing" service. Here cures of chilblains and coughs having been related, some third person was spoken of who was attacked by a pain in the knee, He cried out "Lord! this will never do—take the pain, away," and the pain disappeared. It seems therefore, to be efficacious to mingle a little expostulation with your prayer.

AMBIDEXTROUS MAN.

It was not always so, when wild in woods the noble savage ran. Man was once, writes the *Cornhill Magazine*, in his childhood on earth, what Charles Reade wanted him again to be in his maturer centuries, ambidextrous. And lest any lady readers of this magazine—in the Cape of Good Hope, for example, or the remoter portions of the Australian bush, whither the culture of Girton and the familiar knowledge of the Latin language has not yet penetrated—should complain that I speak with unknown tongues, I will further explain for their special benefit that ambidextrous means equally-handed, using the right and the left indiscriminately. This, as Mr Andrew Lang remarks in immortal verse, "was the manner of Primitive Man." He never minded twopence which hand he used, as he got the fruit or the scalp he wanted. How could he when twopence wasn't yet invented? His mamma never said to him in early youth, "Why-why" or "Tom-tom," as the case might be, "that's the wrong hand to hold your flint scraper in." He grew up to man's estate in happy ignorance of such minute and invidious distinctions between his anterior extremities. Enough for him that his hands could grasp the forest boughs or chip the stone into shapely arrows; and he never even thought in his innocent soul which particular hand he did it with. How can I make this confident assertion you ask, about a gentleman whom I never

PURE PERSONALITIES.

ACCORDING to the *Pall Mall* Guide to the House of Commons, Sir Richard Webster commences his daily task, summer and winter alike, at five in the morning. He is "the *beau ideal* of the arrow-minded respectable muscular Christian type of "English gentleman;" and in politics is 'a Pharisee, and thanks God daily, that he is not even as that reprobate the Dean of Winchester, who asked an opponent of her Majesty's Attorney-General to dine at the Deanery." Sir C. Russell, we are told, is not an exceptionally early riser. He can do with remarkably little sleep and finds time both to ride and to go to Newmarket. He plays a very good hand at whist, and is one of the few thorough snuff-takers of his generation. Of Mr. Balfour in the same book the following anecdote is told:—He was dining in Dublin with the genial Father Healy. "Do the Irish really hate me,' asked the Chief Secretary, "as much as their newspapers say?" My dear sir,' replied Father Healy, "if the Irish only hated the devil half as much as they hate you, my occupation would be gone."

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M. Rochefort's son—whose suicide is announced from Algeria—was only 28. There is, so the *Temps* says, a singular incident connected with his death. He shot himself immediately after receiving a telegram bearing the signature "Nelly." When a member of the Brazza Expedition M. Rochefort was attacked by a malignant tropical fever, from which he never quite recovered, and which affected his nerves. He went with Olivier Pain on his expedition to the Mahdi, and came home so fearfully altered that his father did not know him. He had many brilliant qualities, and was essentially a good fellow. When obliged to enter the army, he joined an Algerian corps, and since obtained as a colonist a grant of land near Bone, on which he had intended to settle down. M. Rochefort is a most affectionate father to all his children, and the death of his eldest son must be a severe blow to him.

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The Duke of Devonshire has just entered upon his eighty-second year. The Duke has never taken any active part in politics. In this respect he is the opposite of his distinguished son, the Marquis of Hartington—between whom and his father there is this other dissimilarity, that the Duke is a student of literature and science, while the leader of the Unionist party is not. Sixty years ago the Duke of Devonshire was Second Wrangler at Cambridge, and Smith's Prizeman. His first appearance in Parliament was as member for the University of Cambridge. He represented North Derbyshire from 1832 to 1834, when he succeeded to the title of Earl Burlington. He was for some time Chancellor of the University of London, and subsequently of Cambridge.

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The Duke of Devonshire is one of the few Irish landlords against whom the most irreconcileable Nationalist has nothing but good to say. A class of landlords, like the Duke of Devonshire, would have prevented the agrarian agitation from ever coming into existence. No Irish landlord takes such interest in the welfare of his tenants as the Duke of Devonshire does. And his method of work pays; it is the only landlord method that does pay in Ireland. Nobody has ever thought of starting the "Plan of Campaign" on the Duke's estaetes. And in the whole of Ireland there is not a prettier little town than the Duke's town of Lismore, close by his beautiful castle, on the most charming of Irish rivers, the Blackwater.

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There is a story told of Meissonier, the great French painter, which brings back into light his genius for taking pains. Dumas *fils* visited him one morning in his studio, and found him painting in his jackboots of a military personage figuring in one of his pictures. Meissonier was absorbed in his task, and Dumas *fils*, knowing the painter's irritability, left. A month elapsed, and Dumas looked in again at the barnlike studio in the Rue Malesherbe. The painter was miserable and disconsolate, and on being pressed by Dumas, explained, "You know those boots I was painting when you were here last? I've painted them ten or twelve times, and I haven't got them yet." Meissonier had spent the greater part of that month struggling with the irreconcileable jack-boots.

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Carl Rosa, whose death was announced the other day, was a man of remarkable energy and enterprise. More than twenty years ago he took an operatic company across the United States to San Francisco. The railway lines had at that time hardly extended beyond Chicago, and for hundreds of miles the artistes were compelled to travel in the ordinary emigrants' vans. A series of performances was given at Salt Lake City on the way, and the saints paid handsomely for seats.

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His Grace the Duke of Portland, whose forthcoming marriage with Miss Dallas-York promises to be one of the big events of the season, is a cool-headed man, otherwise his experience at his succession to the title might have disturbed his equilibrum. He went to bed a young untitled captain in the Coldstream Guards, with at the most, a few hundreds a year, and woke in the morning to find himself the Duke of Portland, with five or six palaces, an income of about £150,000 a year, and a patron of thirteen livings, with the titles and privileges of a duke, a marquis, an earl, a viscount, and a baron—"all in the Peerage of Great Britain."

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He is a tall, muscular, and rather handsome man; and is spoken of by his tenantry as fair dealing. He is a strong Tory; but this opinion is seldom expressed. He is 31 years of age, and would sooner groom a horse than make a speech. With him politics give place to sport—sport of all classes—with horse-racing for preference; and as the possessor of some very fine racers is more frequently to be found in the paddock than in the Parliament House.

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One of his first acts on his accession was to entertain at a good dinner everyone over sixty years of age on his estate, and some time after it was announced that, refusing a good offer for the shooting over his estates near Mansfield, Notts, he granted to his tenants the entire right of shooting, on condition that they kept the woods in order, and gave none but brother tenants sporting rights over the ground. In manner he is hard-headed, bluff, out-spoken, but withal generous. He was for some time the obeject of interest for match-making mammas, as he was one of the richest peers in the matrimonal market.

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By the way, two distinguished people who propose to attend the Duke's wedding will not be the most welcome guests by any means. These are his grace's mother, once Lady Susan Cavendish Bentinck, but now plain Mrs. or Madame Oppenbeck, and her husband M. Oppenbeck, an ex-professor of calisthenics—in short a French dancing master. Poor Lady Susan's pedigree has been omitted from "Debrett" for many years past, the only particulars given respecting the marital development of his present Grace's father being the epitomised biography of Lady Bolsover, who married the Duke's father in 1862, five years after his Grace's birth, and a short time after Lady Susan's divorce. Lady Susan—or to be more correct, Mrs. Oppenbeck—passes her time away pleasantly enough at various watering places—the Spa, at Tunbridge Wells being her favourite resort—and does not fail to let people know whose mother she is.

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If the Queen wants a good laugh she should read the *New York Mercury*, writes a home contemporary. That journal employs a veracious correspondent who has been giving an account of a remarkable incident that happened when her Majesty was at Biarritz. An Indian professor, whose duty it was to teach his Sovereign Hindostanee, was ill in bed, when he received the royal summons for a lesson. Her Majesty's wishes were made known by a Hindoo attendant, who conceived a happy idea for delivering his fellow-countryman. He made his way into the Queen's boudoir, where there was some special claret in a liquor bottle. Into this he poured something from a phial. As soon as he left the room out popped a detective from behind a curtain. There were always detectives concealed in the curtains or the paper-hangings of the royal apartments. The claret was arrested; so were both the Hindoos. It was a clear case of attempted assassination; but, luckily for the gentlemen from Asia, the analyst to whom the claret was submitted, declared that it contained nothing but a harmless opiate. So delighted was her Majesty by this discovery that she conferred the "Order of India" on her Asiatic domestic. No doubt the story is implicitly believed by the readers of the *New York Mercury*.

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A good story at the expense of the Lord Chancellor is being told by the friends of Mr. Henry Matthews. Lord Halsbury is very anxious that an additional Chancery judge should be appointed, and after a recent Cabinet Council, at which the subject was discussed, the question was again revived at a club, where the Home Secretary and the Chancellor debated the question. Mr. Matthews objected on the grounds of the additional expense, and Lord Halsbury urged that the Judge would be self-supporting. Weary of the controversy, the Home Secretary at length explained, "It's no use arguing with a Welshman." "But I am not a Welshman," retorted Lord Halsbury, "although I have made a good deal of money out of them on circuit." "Ah, I see," said Mr. Matthews; "Welsh by extraction."

The Seven Cuticura Boys

THESE seven beautiful boys owe their beauty of skin, luxuriance of hair, purity of blood, and freedom from hereditary taint or humors of the skin or scalp to the celebrated CUTICURA REMEDIES.

For cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin of children and infants, and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are infallible.

I think it my duty to inform you of the wonderful cure of psoriasis effected upon my daughter,—by the CUTICURA REMEDIES,—who had been suffering for nine years, and had been treated by many physicians without effect. I am thankful to say that, after using the CUTICURA REMEDIES six weeks, a complete cure has been effected. You are at liberty to use this for the encouragement of others, if you think fit.

F. PAMPHILON, St. Mary's Vale, Chatham, Kent.

I am thankful to say that my arms are completely cured of a skin disease from which I have suffered a long time, by the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

MRS. F. SMITH, West Meon, Petersfield.

Sold by all chemists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cts. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Bombay, and SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

My little girl, aged three and one half years, who has been suffering from chronic eczema in a very severe form for the past two years, is now quite cured by using the CUTICURA REMEDIES. The parts affected were the face, neck and portions of the body, the irritation causing intense suffering. She attended a London hospital for ten months as a paying outpatient, but obtained no relief. During the whole of this time she could not be left alone a moment, as, in spite of having all the affected parts bandaged up, she tore them off and caused the blood to flow.

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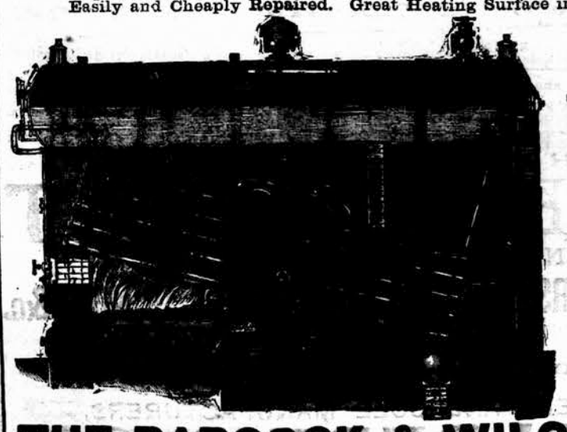

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From whatever cause arising.

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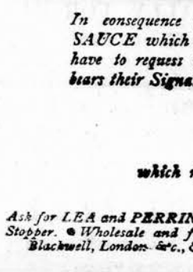

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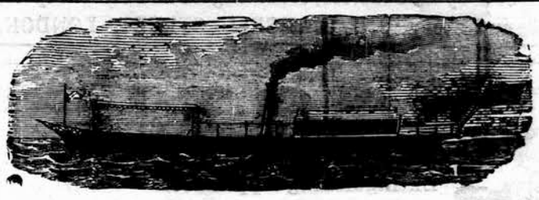

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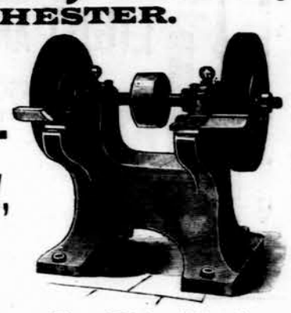
PRIZE MEDALS:
Amsterdam, 1883; International Inventions (London), 1885.



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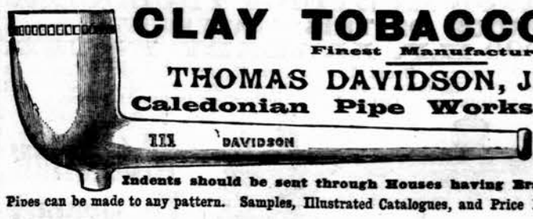

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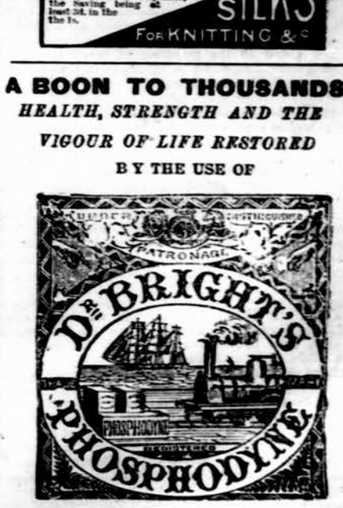

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